The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,661.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten line and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd 6th
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Linga	25th 9th
„ Linga	12th 26th	„ B. Abbas	28th 11th
„ Bushire	16th 30th	„ Muscat	29th 12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning ; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shangai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
„ Carwar	2 „ 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 „ 18
„ Narakel	5 „ 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	5 „ 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 „ 24
„ Galle		„ Negapatam	11 „ 25
„ Negapatam	10 and 24	„ Galle	14
„ Madras	15 „ 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	17 „ 3	„ Tuticorin	29
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ Narakel	18 and 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ Carwar	19 „ 4
Arrive Calcutta	[illegible]	Arrive Bombay	20 „ 5

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," [illegible] tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports [illegible] will be landed at Narakel, six miles north of [illegible], from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the [illegible] Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the [illegible] call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st [illegible] passengers and cargo with the [illegible] can proceed by the [illegible] Rangoon mail steamer, [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at [illegible]

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 0	3 0
Second Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 8	0 12
Third Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every [illegible] at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and [illegible] afternoon at 1 P. M.

[illegible] Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of [illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANEVOCA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Anevoca*.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATERLOO," arrived from LONDON, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Doobash.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice.—Consignees of Goods per "BORILLA," Galloway, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned. The Captain Galloway will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "ROYAL EDWARD," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Royal Edward*.

Bombay, 19th June 1867.

NOTICE.—THE Steam Tug "STURDY," is available for use in the Harbour. Apply to Messrs. Remington & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., being desirous of clearing off a quantity of Music consisting for the most part of Favourite Songs and Instrumental selections from favourite Operas : *Faust* ; *Richard Cœur de Lion* ; *Desert Flower*, &c will be happy to allow of Selections of the same at half the marked English price, with a further allowance according to the quantity taken.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of July 1867 at 3 P.M., to confirm the following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held this day viz. "That the GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED), be wound up voluntarily, and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration, if any.

By order of the Directors for the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)

A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1867.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1867, [illegible] MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the [illegible] of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK [illegible] OO was sentenced, by the [illegible] Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any [illegible] SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, [illegible] Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be [illegible] punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. [illegible] are recommended to examine all [illegible] taking delivery of them. The GENUINE [illegible] of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell [illegible] RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class...................£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria ; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1300 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about the 1st July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class.....................£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class...................£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM :
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.—AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, newly constructed, open daily, Sundays excepted.

MUSIC SALOON, open every evening in the week. Mr. Odenwald will preside at the Piano from eight o'clock till eleven.

FIRST RATE THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.—Drinks of the choicest description, Tiffins and Suppers, &c. quite Epicurean ; equalled by few, but surpassed by none.

F. ODENWALD.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Fort Day School for Boys and Girls, under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDONALD has been transferred to No. 9, Hornby Row, Esplanade.

Education may be had up to the University Matriculation Standard. Monthly Fee Rs. 5, 7½, and 10 according to advancement. A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Copies of School Prospectus may be had, and Terms for Board may be learned on application to Mr. McDonald or to either of the Secretaries.

D. C. BOYD, } Joint Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron,
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

FRERE FAMILY HOTEL, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (East) OPPOSITE THE MINT.—This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment both for Gentlemen and families to be found in Bombay. The sleeping apartments and sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated Houses in the London and continental markets.

The proprietor confidently recommends this establishment to the patronage of Travellers and residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within ten minutes drive of the Railway station, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunder.

Bombay 17th June 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 97 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW !—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity ; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Price Rs. 12 per number to annual Subscribers.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11	
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1	
		315,861 1 0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139 0 0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127 11 10
FIRE BUSINESS.		
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783 9 10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0	
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8	
The Nett Premiums are		280,543 10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760 0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192 6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned is now prepared on behalf of the Trustees of the ESTATES of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, and also on behalf of Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY to receive offers till the 25th instant, for the purchase of the following villages and lands :—

(1) The Villages and Lands of Casha Mallar, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

(2) The Villages and Lands of Toolsby, containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

(3) The Villages and Lands of Arrear, containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

(4) The Villages and Lands of Kennery or Canary, containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either together or separately, they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental now exceeds Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

G. R. WILSON.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

રેલવેનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

" મુંબઈ ગેઝેટ " ના માલેકે ગરેટ ઇનડીઅન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વરોડા, અને શેનતરલ ઇનડીઆ રેલવે કંપની એઓની પાશેથી (બીજા કેટલાએક હકોમાં) આ બંને રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવા માટેનો હક તેણે એખલાએ પતે લીધોછે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંને માંની કોઈ પણ લાઈન ઊપર જેઓ ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગતા હોય તે માટેનો ઇજારો લેવાને તે તઈઆર છે.

જાહેર ખબર ઇંગરેજી જુબાણમાં હોય ઇઆ કોઇ પણ ગામડી જુબાણમાં હોય તોપણ ચોહોટાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરીઆથી જે ફાએદાઓ થાએછે તે ઇઊનાઇટેડ કીંગડમની દરેએક ઇશતેશન ઊપર, નાંના કે મોટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક ઠેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઊપીઓગ કરવાનો રવાજઓ ઇંગલડના લોકોમાં પડઓ છે.

વીમાંની કંપણીઓ, વાંહાણ ખાતાંની કંપણીઓ, હાતેલ કીપરો, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ જેઓ પોતાની ધંધાનો આબદ પરજાની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોએ તેઓ શઘલાઓ રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનાં હકની કીમત બુજેછે.

હીનદુશથાંન મધે હેવી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હક કેમ નહી કીમતી થાઈ પડે તે વીશે કાંઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આડમણ હીનદુશથાનની એ મોહાટી લાઇનો ઊપર ગાંમડી ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ મોહોટો અને વધતો થાએછે તે જોતાં ગાંમડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ (જેઓનાં જોઆમાં આવશે કે તે લોકોની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનો હક મલીઓ છે) તેઓને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેઓના રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર મારવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. શરૂથી છેલા પતરક ઊપરથી જોઆમાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વરોડા, અને મધઅમ હીનદુશથાનની રેલવેનો મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતાં અથવાડીઆમાં ૨૯,૦૮૭ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાઓ હતો : અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતા અઠવાડીઆમાં ગરેટ ઇનડીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૭,૦૫૬ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાએહાતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરતારાઓનાં "તેશત" (સંઆદ) પરમાણે પલેકારડો "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપખાંનાં મધે છાપી આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓ બંને લાઇનોમાંના જે જે ઇશતેશનો ઊપર પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગશે તાહાં ચોડાડવામાં આવશે, અને તેઓ રાજી થાએ તેટલી મુદતવેર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓને માટે જે નવો મારગ જાહેરાતમા આણવામાં આવીઓ છે તે છુટથી તેઓ વાપરે તેટલામાટે ભાવ ઘણો મધીઅમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીઓ છે.

જાહેર ખબરની શરત "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપાખાનાનાં માનેજરને મલવાથી જણાશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" ખરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાંણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Board.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye.
Hon. C. J. Erskine.	Rev. W. K. Fletcher.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapmen, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. J. J. Farnham.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.

To the Board makes monthly grants to schools at Byculla, Mazagon, Colaba, and Fort George, and to two schools at Poona.

It is also endeavouring to raise Rs. 20,000 to meet an equal sum from Government to build a School House for Boys on the Esplanade, as a Memorial of the late Bishop Cotton. Of this sum Rs. 4,116-8 have been paid and Rupees 910 promised.

Subscriptions both to the General Fund, and the Cotton Memorial Fund which are earnestly solicited, will be received by Rev. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. VALLADARES.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th March 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in terms of the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th June 1867.

In the Press
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BY
H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,
From 1862 down to the present day.

☞ Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadavie.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—At a Meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 27th day of May last, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on or before the 10th day of August next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution,

NOTICE is hereby given that a 3rd Call of Rs. 100 per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before SATURDAY the 10th day of August next.

The share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP

It forms most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficia

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World

CAUTION.—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Proprietor of this Hotel, one of the first established and the best and most favourably known in Alexandria, has the honour to inform his Patrons, the Indian, China, and the Australasian public, that the Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, fitted up, and furnished in the most complete manner. No expense has been spared to make it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment, both for Gentlemen and Families, to be found in Egypt. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager. The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Hotel to the patronage of Travellers and Residents in Egypt, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Horses and Carriages may be had on the Premises.

There is a Table d'Hote twice a day, but Dinners are served in Private Rooms when required.

An Omnibus is daily at the Railway Station, and on the Pier for the conveyance of Passengers to and from the Hotel.—English is spoken.

FLAMENT, Proprietor.

BYCULLA LIVERY & COMMISSION STABLES.—24, BELLASIS ROAD.—COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.—Horses, Carriages, and Harness will be received for Sale on Commission, the charge will be, for each Horse sold Rupees 17, payable both by buyer and seller—For Carriage, Harness, &c., 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by seller only.

Orders from outstations for the purchase of Horses will be carefully executed.

LIVERY.

A limited number of Horses will be received on Livery ; each Horse will be provided with large airy loose Box, the best of Provendor, as good a Gorrawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge) and will be shod : all for Rs. 50 per mensem.

Horses provided with usual stall, and exclusive of Gorrawalla, Shoeing and treatment will be charged at Rs. 1½ per diem.

All Horses received on Commission Sale will be charged one Rupee per diem and twelve annas for a Pony, exclusive of Gorrawalla and Shoeing. If the animal is withdrawn unsold, the charge per diem would be Rs. 1¼ for a Horse and Rs. 1 for a Pony.

Horses sent for Livery or on Commission Sale must be provided with their complete kits, otherwise a kit will be supplied in the stable at the charge of Rs. 10 per each Horse.

Forage can be supplied at the Gentleman's houses on moderate terms.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the Ordinary rate of Rs. 2 for plain shoes and Rs. 2½ for turned-up toes or anti-triping Shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for, for a period of 6 months or a year, payable in advance.

BREAKING IN.

Horse broken-in to double Harness, Rs. 40 per pair ; to single harness Rs. 25 ; to Saddle Rs. 20 ; on Ladies Saddle Rs. 25.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received, by last Overland Mail, a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY, by far the most extensive and best selected ever offered in Bombay.

BRACELETS,
Of Plain Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety or elegant designs.

BROOCHES.
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

CHAINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard and Albert.

CHARMS,
For the Watch Chain.

EARRINGS,
Plain and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of elegant and novel Patterns.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
By Mordan & Co., (a very pretty assortment of the newest patterns.)

RINGS.
Wedding, Plain, and Jewelled Guard (of the latter some very pretty and inexpensive) Single and Clustered Jewels.

SCARF RINGS,
Of several Patterns.

SCARF PINS,
Plain Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS,
Collar and Breast.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

(Among the new stock, a few complete sets, in velvet lined Morocco cases, of Collar and Breast Studs, and Wrist-links, in Plain 18 Carat Gold. (Very neat and elegant—suitable for presentation.)

SNUFF BOXES,
Silver Gilt, and Gold, elegantly chased, &c. &c. &c.

The extent of the stock renders full details undesirable. The inspection of purchasers is invited.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

NOTICES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks ; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery ; Papier Mache ; Drawing Room Chairs ; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks ; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions ; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy..........................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½

No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS.

TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.

Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

ROS ALPINUS affords unfailing relief in all cases of that irritating complaint

PRICKLY HEAT,

by promoting the exosmotic action of the skin and without producing any astringent effect.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence : and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co. :—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows :—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Oleic Solution of Codeia, for Earache.
Saccharo-Chirettine, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Macdougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr. Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes.
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, specimens of which, of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.

In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.

The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.

Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Survey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.

The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Bombay and Poona.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE ceases to sign for our Firm from this date.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Professor Rankin's The Steam Engine	9	8
——— Civil Engineering	12	8
——— Applied Mechanics	9	8
——— Useful Rules and Tables	6	12
The Cabinet Lawyer, New edn. to end of Session 1866	8	0
Disraeli's Novels and Tales, 5 vols. complete with notes	9	8
——— Curiosities of Literature, 3 vols.	9	0
The Ten of Diamonds—and 11 other tales	0	12
The Long Slippers—and 10 ditto	0	12
A Strange Presentiment—and 9 ditto	0	12
The Hunt of the Glenkens—and 10 ditto	0	12
Gerald Aymer's Loves—and 9 ditto	0	12
A Tangled Web—and 10 ditto	0	12
The Toothache—and 10 ditto	0	12
Ewald's Reference Book of English History	2	12
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads	6	12
A Son of the Soil, 2 vols	15	12
Timbs' English Eccentrics and Eccentricities, 2 vols.	15	12
Macgregor's The "Rob-Roy" Canoe on the Baltic.	3	12
Livingstone's travels in South Africa	4	8
Critical Essays of a Country Parson	2	12
Tennent's The Wild Elephant	2	12
Dr. Brewer's The Young Tutor	2	12
Recreations of Christopher North. 2 vols	6	0
Harem Life in Egypt and Turkey	4	8
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0
The Adventures of a Griffin on a voyage of Discovery	4	8
Scott's Waverley, Rob-Roy, The Monastery, Kenilworth, The Pirate, bound in one volume	2	4
Our Cousins in Australia, &c. By Isabel Massary	5	12
The Belton Estate. By Anthony Trollope	4	8
The Book of Humorous Poetry	2	12
The Last Woe. By Revd. Dr. J. Cumming	3	12
A quiet nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio	5	12
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms	8	0
Aunt Judy's May-Day Volume	3	12
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
Baker's The Albert Nyanza, great basin of the Nile &c. 2 vols.	12	0
Miss Aguilar's Home Influence	3	12
——— The Mother's Recompense	3	12
——— Woman's Friendship	3	12
The Argosy for 1866. 2 vols.	7	0
Dealings with the Fairies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulliver's Travels. By Dean Swift	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forbes's Hindoostanee Manual	[illegible]	12
Monier Williams's Hindoostanee Primer	1	4
Bannatyne's Royal Warrants, &c. Aug. '56 to Nov. '66	12	0
Rimbault's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium	3	12
Isle of Palms, City of the Plague, &c. By Prof. Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb's Essays of Elia and Eliana	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICES.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co., beg respectfully to remind their constituents that on SUNDAYS their Dispensaries are open only for the sale of *Medicines* and of *Articles necessary in sickness.*

Bombay, 7th June 1867.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves in Bombay as COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Agents. EDWARD [illegible] & Co.

Temporary Offices, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

COLABA COMPANY, (LIMITED).—The Transfer Books of the Company will be open after TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth instant.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th June 1867.

THE following PASSAGE is required—from Bombay to Singapore for (15) Fifteen time-expired Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the estate of the late Ensign Peach, H. M.'s 96th Regiment, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.

S. GALWEY, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Neemuch, 11th June 1867.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Managers.

June 13, 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN, } Liquidators.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, }

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—LOST one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 43 in the EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, standing in my name. Any person negotiating the same will do so at his own risk and peril, and any one having a knowledge of the existence or whereabouts of the said Certificate is hereby required to give information to the undersigned at the Bank of Bombay.

HORMUZJEE BYRAMJEE, Rana.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—The Trustees beg to NOTIFY to the CREDITORS of this Estate, that in accordance with Clause 21st of Act XXVIII of 1865. Accounts shewing the progress made in the liquidation thereof up to 31st May 1867 have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

D. ROBERTSON } Trustees to Estate
J. BEATTIE } of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
JOHN SMITH }

Bombay, 17th June 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repair and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the arrangement contained in Resolutions passed at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the above Company on the twenty-sixth March and eighteenth April last ; Certificates in the Colaba Company, Limited will be distributed to the Registered Shareholders of the UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY on and after TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth Instant, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in exchange for the Certificates they now hold, on their signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the former Company.

The sum of Rs. (60) sixty per share will be payable to the shareholders on the exchange of the Certificates.

For signatures under power of Attorney a printed form may be obtained at the Company's office.

G. M. STEWART, } Liquidators.
J. PHILIP GREEN, }

Bombay, 20th June 1867.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, etc.,
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. This immense demand enables the proprietor to reduce the price ; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was [illegible] See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COL[illegible]ODYNE.—Extract from Medi[illegible] prescribed by [illegible] course it [illegible] supply a [illegible]

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverage, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing quality. In this manner the contents of the bottle may be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER.—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a [illegible] which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

ENAMELS after the GREAT MASTERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8 inch	from Rs. 15	to Rs. 25
10 „	„ „ 20	to „ 30
12 „	„ „ 26	to „ 35
14 „	„ „ 32	to „ 40
16 „	„ „ 40	to „ 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pear-handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—

For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
„ six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—

With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... „ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns :—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz.	Rs. 22	0
Dessert „ „	„ 18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	„ 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	„ 7	0
Table Steels. Each	„ 1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED a Master for the [illegible], salary Rs. 100 per mensem, with the usual scale of [illegible]. Applications with testimonials [illegible] forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of 1st Mate.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieutenant, late I.N., [illegible]

Bombay, 13th June 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET ! TO LET !! TO LET !!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET, from the 1st July 1867, the "UPNA COTTAGE." For particulars as to rent apply to

13th June, 1867. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.
MALVERN COLLEGE.
President and Visitor,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.
With a large staff of Assistant Masters.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of [illegible] for Board at Masters' [illegible]

[illegible] Henry Aldrich, Esq., [illegible] be obtained of the [illegible] Co., in either of the [illegible] Y & Co., London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak, Elphinstones Rs. 610; Mazagons Rs. 575; Freres Rs. 70; Hydraulic Press shares in demand, however, at Rs. 1750.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	750	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	74 per sh.
9,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share.
1,000,000	25	25	nil	Central Bank	9 per share.
800,000	20	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
800,000	20	12	......	China Bank	10 per share
750,000	25	25	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	24 p ct prem.
1,600,000	25	25	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	50	50	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China	12 p share
$ 750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	80 p ct pm
1,000,000	25	12½	8 p ct	National Bank of India	125 per sh.
1,500,000	25	25	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm. ex-d
600,000	20	20	......	Royal Bank of India	78 per share
....	75	10	......	Guzerat Bank	72 p.c. [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	49 per sh.
200,000	40	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	59 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
3,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,700 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	50 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	610 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.	130 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	70 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	575 p. sh
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning	1·0 per share
3,150,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,190 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	800.
150,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Slip Co	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223 per sh.
£20	£10	5 p ct	Do. New £20 share	No quotations.
£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
£10	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11½d. to 1s 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 9/16.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight	100.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days sight	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
Mercantile bills ... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills ... 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	16-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	98
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	112
Five and a half per cent.	104

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST JUNE.

OLD. PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawginned	220 to 225
Compta	199 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	230 to 232
Khandeish Barsee	225 to 227
Dhollera Bhownuggur	235 to 237
Hingunghaut	245 to 247
Broach	238 to 242
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingoria	232 to 235
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales............ 300 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Peterkin, Lieutenant E. E., 45th Foot, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Combe, Major C. L., 7th Regiment N. I., to join, from Bangalore.

Warden, Major R., 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Close, Captain W. J., 2/21st Fusiliers, to join, to Secundrabad.

Sinclair, Surgeon E. M., 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Akola.

Combe, Major C. L., 7th Regiment N. I., to join, to Raipore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th June, 1867.

The following temporary arrangement are confirmed with effect from 12th instant, during the absence of Major Richardes, on medical certificate:—

16th Regiment N. I.—Captain Iredell, to officiate as wing officer.

Captain C. B. Macleod, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., has passed the examination required by G. O. C., No. 39, 10th January 1866.

The following appointment is made:—

24th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, 106th Foot, to be wing subaltern. This cancels that part of G. O. C., No. 239, 15th March, which appoints Lieutenant Hunter, wing subaltern 15th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. Barras, is confirmed in the appointment of wing officer 15th Regiment N. I., vice Morris, appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in Egypt.

Captain A. J. Vibart, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 2nd Granadier N. I.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Lieutenant B. H. Vidal, 4th Foot, for 12 months from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. Aldridge, 95th Foot, from 9th June to 8th July, in extension on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon H. R. L McDougall, 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, from 24th July to 24th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool	£2 0s. to £2 2 6 p.t.	10s.
By Overland Route	£6	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

JUNE	DEPARTURE.	
21 Western Belle	Montgomery	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Becherdass Ambaidass*, C. Messop, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Bombay*, A. Pike, bound to Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer [illegible], will be closed on MONDAY the [illegible] June, [illegible] will be kept open on payment of the usual fee [illegible] be prepaid by stamps, until [illegible] P. M. Registered letters [illegible] until 1 P.M.

COLONIAL POST. [illegible] orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will [illegible] on letters received for delivery from or despatched [illegible] Mail steamers to Ceylon, [illegible], China, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, [illegible], Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL [illegible].—In consequence of the alteration in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the [illegible] and 10th June [illegible] in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

For Post Towns on [illegible], Kandeish, Malwa, [illegible], Central Provinces, Punjab, [illegible], and Bengal [illegible] packet letters [illegible].

For Post on the [illegible] line of the G. I. P. [illegible] the Deccan, S. M. [illegible] and Madras Pre[illegible] Packet letters, 1 p. [illegible]

For Post on the [illegible] on the Railway line [illegible]

For Post on the [illegible] the Railway line [illegible] of or Packet letters [illegible]

Registered Letters [illegible] will be received, [illegible] 11 noon to 5 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the intended BALL at Kamateepoora are informed that the same is deferred until MONDAY the 24th instant.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also pecially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, June, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Farrar's Eric; or, little by little......Rs.	3	12
Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England	4	8
Mayhew on Dogs and their management, &c.	3	12
The Domestic Service Guide, &c	4	8
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men	2	12
Ainsworth's John Law the Projector	4	8
Morton's Veterinary Pharmacy	8	0
Moore's Poetical Works	3	12
Domestic Cookery. By a Lady	1	8
Washed Ashore; or, the Tower of Stormount Bay	2	12
Sherer's Deskbook of English Synonymes	2	12
Crabb's English Synonymes	10	0
Graham's ditto ditto	4	8
——English Composition	3	12
Brever's ditto ditto	4	8
Hanna on the Passion Week	3	12
Trollode's the West Indies and the Spanish Main	3	12
Berguin's Children's Friend	1	0
Æsop's Fables. Marvels of Earth and Sea. Each.	1	0
Davy's Letter History of England	1	0
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1	12
Mackenzie's Married Life; its duties, trials, and joys	1	4
Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology	3	8
Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross. By J. A. St. John	3	4
Cobbett's French Grammar	2	12
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	12
Cussans' The Grammar of Heraldry	3	8
Cowper's Poetical Works (illustrated)	2	12
Longfellow's ditto (ditto)	2	12
Piesse's Laboratory of Chemical Wonders	4	0
Goddard's The Boy and the Constellations	3	12
Hamilton's The Parable of the Prodigal Son (illus.)	6	8
Hull on Coffee Planting	6	0
Copsley's Annals preserved in proverbs	3	12
Swinburn's Notes on Poems and Reviews	0	12
The Illustrated Webster Spelling Book	0	12
Sir E. Tennent and the Whitworth Gun	1	8
Voices of Joy and Tanksgiving	5	12
Novello's Standard Glee Book, Vol. I	3	8
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[illegible]	2	12
[illegible]	12	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a four feet BRASS PENTAGRAPH in Mahogany case complete, a pair proportional compasses 1½ foot long and one pair do. six inches long, all by Messrs. Throughton and Simms, London.

J. A. BROWN & Co.,
20th June, 1867. 1, Dean Lane.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA TRANSPORT AGENCY—CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co., have to inform the public that their rates of Carriage during the monsoon months will be increased twenty-five per cent. above the present charges.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.
Boree Bunder, 21st June 1867.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S TRUST ESTATE.—SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of one per cent on the amount of the admitted claims on the above Estate will be paid to Creditors on application personally or by their Attornies at the office of the Trustees in Elphinstone Circle on and after MONDAY the 1st day of July next.

D. ROBERTSON.
J. BEATTIE.
JOHN SMITH.
} Trustees to Estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Bombay, 21st June 1867.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Company's office, Amiud Baugh, Broach, on SATURDAY the 6th day of July 1867 at 4 o'clock P. M. for the following business:—

1st. To receive the reports and accounts of the Company for the year ending the 30th June 1867.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a dividend.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 27th June to 6th July 1867 both days inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.
Broach, Amiud Baugh, 19th June, 1867.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on 29th instant for occupying the whole or a portion of vacant ground near Boree Bunder. The ground is suited for the deposit of Iron, Hardware, &c. and has been divided into small lots to suit the lessees.

The parties tendering should state the rent they are prepared to pay per square yard per mensem.

For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 20th June 1867.

LIEBIGS NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have given great attention to the preparation of this Extract, which they are now in a position to supply in any quantity, and of a quality much superior to that of the imported article.

The advantages of their preparation are—

1st. Its liquid form, which renders it much more convenient in use.

2nd. Its superior flavor, which will at once become apparent on comparison.

3rd. Its preparation under their own inspection, which enables them to guarantee its quality and purity.

The Extract is invaluable whether as a Medecine or as a Food. The Meat Tea it forms with water is much superior to any that can possibly be made by the ordinary method; a gravy made with it enriches the poorest joint; and in faintness or exhaustion, a little in a glass of water will restore the strength

Quantities under 8 oz. Rs. 1-8 per oz.
,, over 8oz. Rs. 20 per lb.

Special terms entered into with Hospitals.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

ROBB & Co.'s NURSERY BISCUITS.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents in Western India for the sale of these and of the Charcoal and other Biscuits manufactured by the same celebrated firm.

The Nursery Biscuits and Biscuit Powder are received Overland, and may always be relied upon as perfectly fresh.

Orders for large quantities of any of Messrs. Robb's Biscuits may be sent to the undersigned, who will undertake the execution of them, charging only their commission.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 127 OF 1867.

GOPAL KRISNA MODAK............ *Plaintiff.*
vs.
RAGHOOBHAI RAMCHUNDER............ *Defendant.*

IT is hereby proclaimed and notified that on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 11th day of June instant, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by public Auction by Mr. G. B. Gladding, at the Imum Bara near the County Jail of Bombay, outside the Fort, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovementioned Defendant:—

About 1,800 Teak Railway Sleepers, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 12,931-5-4 for debt and interest and the cost of this suit when taxed, and further interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of said Judgment until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 20th June 1867.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND IMPORTERS.

THE NEW UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

We are now in a position to supply, in strict accordance, with the New Regulations,
THE NEW INFANTRY PATROL from Rs. 37.
THE NEW ARTILLERY PATROL, from Rs. 40.
THE NEW INFANTRY STEEL SCABBARD.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

COATINGS.—WEST END CLOTHS, in great variety, including Silk Mixtures, Victors, Paduas Hopsacks Dice Twills, Meltons, Lonsdales, Zephyrs, &c. &c.

BLACK AND RIFLE SUPERFINES in the thinnest materials compatable with any wear for Dress purposes.

VESTINGS.—White Jean, Coutille, Duck, Imperial, Commodore, and Checks.

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VALENCIAS—a great variety of Stripes of different shades and widths for Livery purposes

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WEST OF ENGLAND—in every style and shade.

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BLUE SINGLE AND TREBLE DIAGONAL FOR ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OVERALLS.

FOR THE MONSOON.

PILOTS—In Blue and Black, Rs. 5 per yard, a Capital Material for Coachmen's Coats, &c.

BEAVERS—Blue and Black Beavers and Pilots of superfine quality, nearly waterproof for Double Breasted Riding Coats.

CLOAKINGS—Grey regulation Cloaking, perfectly waterproof, of medium substance and most comfortable wear.

WATERPROOF COATS—Siphonias, Reversible and Ventilated waterproofs in Drab, Grey, and Black.

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DRYSKINS—American Dryskins of very superior quality in Black, Brown, and Green at Rs. 1/8 per yard.

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GOLOSHES—India Rubber Goloshes of the best quality.

UMBRELLAS—Cotton Umbrellas with Steel Ribs.

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Alpaca Umbrellas, very strong and serviceable with Oak Handles.

Silk Umbrellas on Paragon Frames.
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Silk Umbrellas, Ivory Handles.
Silk Umbrellas, Malacca Handles.
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THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.*

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
I. The Intended Expedition to Abyssinia.
II. The Cotton Trade of the Berars and Central Provinces.
III. The Bank of Bengal on the Amalgamation.
IV. The Second Mysore Debate.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c, engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell!!!

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825, constituted by special Acts of Parliament.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1867.

The forty-first Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 8th of May 1867:—

H. Maxwell Inglis, Esq., P.C.S., in the Chair.

The Manager submitted to the Meeting—

Report by the Directors as to the Progress of the Business during the year 1866.

The Annual Report on the Books and Accounts by the Auditor of the Company, certifying that he had found the whole Accounts accurately stated and properly vouched.

Balance-Sheet of the Company's Affairs, certified by the Auditor and three of the Directors, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament constituting the Company.

A General and Comparative Statement explanatory of the Progress of the Business from 1825 to 1866.

The Report submitted by the Directors was shortly as follows:—

The Board of Directors have again the pleasure of congratulating the Proprietors of the Company on its continued satisfactory progress.

On occasion of the last Annual General Meeting in the spring of 1866, the Directors had the pleasure of reporting the progress and completion of large and important negotiations—namely, the transfer of the business of the Minerva and Victoria Offices, and the successful amalgamation with the Colonial Life Assurance Company, all of which brought new connections and varied advantages to the Institution.

In May 1866 the satisfactory result of the Quinquennial Investigation into the Company's Affairs, and Division of Profits, as at 15th November 1865, was reported, when the Company commenced the work of another lustrum, strengthened by its new and extended connections, supported on a broader basis, and full of confidence in the future, arising from the thorough investigation which its Affairs had undergone with a successful and satisfactory issue.

The first year of the new period has been marked, the Directors have pleasure in reporting by complete success; not only as regards the New Business transacted, but what is equally, if not more, important, the thorough and complete retention of the interests and connections of those Companies whose business was transferred to, or amalgamated with, the Standard.

The New Business, however, is perhaps the most tangible exponent of this statement, and the Directors are satisfied to rely on it as the test of their assertion.

The following are the Results of the Business for the year under review:—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year from 15th November 1865 to 15th November 1866	£1,439,927	0	4
Number of proposals for assurance, 2,389			
Amount of Assurances accepted	£1,190,281	11	2
Number of Assurances completed, exclusive of Annuities, 2,013			
Amount of annual premiums on new Business	£38,918	19	11
Amount of claims by death, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£114,376	3	10
Annual Revenue	£675,267	6	8
Accumulated Fund	£3,700,005	1	4

These figures represent numerous interests and an important trust, not much fewer than 28,000 persons holding Policies from the Institution. They are also a sure test of the confidence placed in the Institution by the public; and the Directors, impressed with the responsibility which such a trust involves, make it their study to conduct the business on the soundest principles, free from speculation or undue anxiety to make profits.

In accordance with these principles, the Directors have confined the Investment of the Company's large Funds to thoroughly reliable securities, preferring for the great bulk of their Investments the Mortgage of land at fair rates of interest to increased returns on Investments of a less certain nature; and in proof of this they request attention to the following Statement, showing the Company's Investments as at 15th November 1866:—

Mortgages & other Landed Securities.	£2,535,743	14	6
Government Securities	86,782	17	2
Loans on the Company's Policies within their Surrender Value	198,610	2	5
Stocks and Debentures	218,313	9	6
Bank Balances, Agents' Balances, and Premiums on which Days of Grace are current	323,675	2	0
Invested abroad in connection with Colonial business	49,275	17	2
Life Annuities and Reversions purchased	34,403	14	9
Various other Investments	253,195	3	10
	£3,700,005	1	4

The Directors are satisfied that all interested will approve of this course of procedure.

To all other points of Management the attention of the Directors is carefully directed. The records of the Company's transactions have been brought into the most thorough state of efficiency, after giving effect to the transfers and amalgamation which have been carried through—a matter of the greatest importance in connection with transactions of such magnitude; and the endeavour of the directors in future will be to conduct the Institution in such a manner as to develop the resources at its command, without seeking further extension of its field of action, making it their study to produce as much profit as they can, consistently with liberal dealing for the advantage of all interested.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Election of new Directors, to supply the places of those who retire by rotation, in terms of the Company's Acts of Parliament, followed. The Establishment was then constituted as follows for the ensuing year:—

Governor.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.

Deputy-Governors.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith, M P.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T.

Edinburgh, 3 and 5, George Street.

Ordinary Directors

Charles Pearson, Esq., C.A.
J. Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
T. Menzies, Esq., Merchant, Leith
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
H. Maxwell Inglis, Esq., P.C.S.
H. Davidson, Esq., Merchant.
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Andrew Blackburn, Esq.
W. S. Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
Sir J. Y. Simpson, M.D., Bart.
James Veitch, Esq., of Elliock.
J. Lindsay, Esq., Woodend.
James Hope, Jun., Esq., W.S.
Robert Hunter, Esq.
John Dundas, Esq., C.S.
W. Jas. Duncan, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M D
Wm. Moncreiff, Esq., C.A.

Manager and Actuary,—Will. Thos. Thomson, F. R. S. E.
Home Secretary,—Thomas Robertson.
Accountant,—A. Wood Stewart.
Auditor,—Charles Pearson, C. A.
Colonial and Foreign Secretary,—D. Clunie Gregor.
Joint Actuary,—Spencer C. Thomson, B. A., Cantab.
Physician,—Professor Christison, M. D.
Bankers.—The Bank of Scotland; the Royal Bank of Scotland.

London, 82, King William Street.

Chairman of the Board.—The Right Honourable Lord Elcho, M. P.

Ordinary Directors.

Alexander Gillespie, Esq., Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames.
Lestock Robert Reid, 122, Westbourne Terrace.
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T. H. Brooking, Esq., Merchant, New Broad Street.
J. G. Frith, Esq., Old Broad Street.
J. Nesbitt, Esq., 42, East-cheap,
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq., Banker.
W. Ratray, Esq., 41, Tavistock Square.
Charles Hemery, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street.
Lieutenant-Colonel James D. G. Tulloch.
General Secretary for England.—Henry Jones Williams.
Inspectors,—George Edwards; Stephen Hudson.
Medical Officers,—A. Tweedie, M. D.; R. H. Semple, M. D.
Bankers,—London & Westminster Bank; London & County Bank; Messrs Dimsdale, Fowler, & Barnard Cornhill.
London,—West-End Office—3, Pall Mall East, S. W.

Board of Directors.

Colonel James Holland (late Quartermaster-General, Bombay), 24, Princes Square, Hyde Park, W.
J. R. Thomson, Esq., of J. R. Thomson & Co., St Peter's Chambers, Cornhill.
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P. P. Blyth, Esq., 53, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.
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Inspector,—John O'Hagan.
Medical Officers,—Henry Oldham, M. D.; Samuel Solly, Surgeon.

By Order of the Directors.
Will. Thos. Thomson, Manager.

Colonial and Foreign Assurances—Assurances granted on the Lives of persons proceeding abroad. Branch Offices and Agencies in India and all the British Colonies, where Premiums can be received and Claims settled.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, *Colonial and Foreign Secretary.*
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BOMBAY.

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[illegible] Ashley, Esq.
Medical Adviser Dr. T. S. Stedman.
Agents and Secretaries to the Board, [illegible] and A. E. Ashley (The London, Asiatic and American [illegible] Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NANGSEY, AMERJEE HEMJEE, LILLADHUR VISSER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMSEY DASSA and LUCKUMSEY DEROO, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as merchants in Bombay in Copartnership under the name, style, and firm of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co., and who under the name of COOVERJEE JEWRAJ and CURRUMSEY NANGSEY, also lately traded as merchants in Copartnership with BHARMULL PURBUT under the name, style, and firm of PURBUT JETSEY and Company.

UPON reading the Petition of the Trustees of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY and Company, and the Affidavit of JAMES RANKIN sworn on the 17th day of June instant, verifying the same, and upon reading the notice of the application for leave to the said Insolvents to trade, in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th May last, and the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* of the 31st May 1867, respectively, hereunto annexed, and upon hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, Solicitors for the said Trustees, and also for the abovenamed Insolvents, I do order that the said Insolvent Traders be respectively allowed from the day of the date of this order to carry on trade on their own behalf in such manner as they may deem fit, subject to the following conditions namely,

1st That the Insolvents shall keep true, proper and correct books of accounts in which shall be entered full particulars of all their business transactions, that the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees of their Estate until they obtain their final order of discharge from this Honourable Court, and that they do pay to the said Trustees for a period of twelve months from the date hereof for the benefit of their Creditors one-half of the proceeds realized by such trading after allowing the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem to each of the said Insolvents out of the gross proceeds for maintenance.

2nd. That the Insolvents do render to the Trustees all requisite information and assistance during the liquidation of their said Estate.—Dated this 21st day of June 1867.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co, and also to the abovenamed Insolvents.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

THE attempt to resuscitate the Commercial Bank in Bombay has proved abortive. And this state of feeling most clearly proves the deadness of the public mind towards all financial institutions. Not only have these financial institutions been the ruin of Bombay, but in their death-struggles they have dragged down into poverty and degradation nearly every man who has had any thing to do with them. At the first collapse of speculation in 1865, the financial institutions were regarded with suspicion by both depositors and shareholders, and this suspicion soon ripened into distrust amongst the former and into fear amongst the latter. Those who could be in time to withdraw their deposits made haste to do so, and those who could contrive to dispose of their shares to their friends or their household servants did not neglect their opportunity. The share-lists of many institutions now exhibit names which are known only in the sculleries of native gentlemen and amongst the staff of *putta-wallas*. But the provisions of the Joint Stock Act demand of shareholders the proof that in disposing of their shares they protected themselves against further liability by seeing that their names were replaced in the list of shareholders by the names of the new purchasers. The free selling of shares under blank endorsements which every where prevailed in Bombay has had the effect of rendering men liable as contributories who regarded themselves as free from the merciless clutches of liquidators. And turn into whatever street or house we may we find lamentation and wailing, and quashing of teeth, in consequence of the new light which the law sheds upon the unsuspecting contributory. Speculation in the shares of financial institutions, being a game that is played under the rules of the Joint Stock Act, the players should have been fully conversant with the most important rules of the game before they entered into play. Instead of this, the play was conducted by men who were content to take the consequences of their ignorance when the great referees, the expounders of the rules of the game, the Judges of the High Court were appealed to to settle the little matters in dispute. These "settlements" have caused the general dismay that now prevails. To many men they are the most exquisite torture: the men who have not lost their all in speculation, will yet lose all by the time the settlements of the lists of contributories are completed. To many others the settlements are the premonitors to "wind up" their own affairs as quickly as possible, and to stand ready to meet the official liquidator with their pockets turned inside out. The "fat shareholders," of whom much was expected, are daily becoming reduced both in numbers and rotundity; and the *lakputi*, who could ere-while have prolonged the existence of a Bank, is not able to contribute a single thousand towards the liquidation of a High Court claim. The first "call" that was made upon the shareholders of a Financial Institution in Bombay, was fully met by only about one twentieth of the declared contributories, and it may not only be assumed, but positively declared, that the proportion of future contributories who will meet their liabilities in these Institutions will be remarkably reduced. The last Institution that will make a call upon its shareholders for contributions towards paying off the liabilities will be but poorly responded to. We are now on the high road of the general business of "liquidation" in Bombay. Every body is indebted to somebody, and expectation is kept alive by the undoubted activity of the gentlemen of the law, who are themselves daily becoming more familiar not only with the spirit of the Joint Stock Companies Act, but with the "precedents" and "ruling" in certain "cases" which have lately appeared in the *Law Times*. The liquidations of Bombay have a market quotation and a market value similar to that of the share-market, and are equally reliable. Insolvent Institutions and large estates were ready to pay 14 annas in the rupee a year ago; the present quotation is 4 annas, with a downward tendency, which is aggravated by the unbusiness-like conduct of liquidators, who pretend they are looking forward to "better times." This is no unjust charge that we make, for if the assets of insolvent estates are looked into it will be found that liquidators have continued to hug these assets with amazing tenacity, as if their duty consisted in holding them at all hazards. There are assets in the way of real property for which it is publicly declared there are "no purchasers," and this is found to mean that speculative prices cannot now be had for anything. Good property is allowed to deteriorate in value both by neglect to execute repairs to houses and preserve the grounds, and by the effects of a declining market. As insolvencies increase in number property declines in value, and in view of the enormous amounts of the contributions of shareholders which are yet to be demanded, insolvencies must be prodigiously increased in number before Bombay pays the full penalty of over speculation. It is but too evident that shareholders cannot or will not pay all the calls that will be made upon them. How therefore can a people so circumstanced pretend to resuscitate the Commercial or any other Bank? The feeling to retrieve lost honour may be strong within them, and we believe that the Commercial, from being always the favourite Bank of the people of Bombay, has a special interest for permanent local shareholders, much more so than the Bank of Bombay; but the horror which Banking institutions has instilled into the minds of men who are smarting under irretrievable losses, combined with the emptiness of the pockets of the only class of people who would engage in Joint Stock Banking, renders the resuscitation of the Commercial utterly hopeless. The chances to the shareholders, of saving something of their property by re-establishing the Bank, are greater than by leaving it to perish in the Law Courts; but when shareholders are asked to trust themselves to a treacherous bark in the midst of a storm, we cannot wonder if they would rather wait until the storm subsided. The 30 lacs of rupees required to resuscitate the Commercial Bank will never be subscribed by the Bombay shareholders during the present depression. It is impossible that liquidations and resuscitations can go on together. The liquidators must complete their work and annihilate the old institutions before new ones or even "new old" ones are established; when this is done it will be time to expect a few more local Banks to arise, and to consider whether the present liquidators are not the best men to manage them.

The lessons which have been learned by unfortunate shareholders in Bombay in the dark days of "liquidations" have convinced them of two things:—that the law holds them bound by heavy liabilities; and in order to their preservation, invests them with corresponding powers over the institutions with which they may be connected. Frisky Directors have escaped in the past, but they will not do so in the future. Five determined shareholders would prove a thorn in the side of any future Director who might be found engaged in obliging his friends. In the past it has been dangerous to be a shareholder; in the future it will be disagreeable, if nothing more, to be a director. The arm of the law is descending heavily upon many men who have been guiltless of helping on a public gambling, and who are made to pay for the iniquities of others; the same arm will not be slow to strike when guilt is made manifest in the leaders of a public immorality. With panic within and around; with confidence completely shattered between man and man; with millions worth of property in the hands of liquidators ignorant of their duty or prejudiced in their perceptions; with the word "Bank" a term of reproach in every mouth; with a widespread insolvency; and with no leaders of society whom every body will trust and follow, it is not reasonable to expect the resuscitation of any institution with new capital at such a time and in such a place. And perhaps it is unwise to attempt it. Mr. Chauntrell has come to Bombay, has shaken hands with his numerous friends and old constituents, has expended his eloquence before an admiring audience of thirty or forty selected individuals admitted by tickets duly signed by the resuscitator, and has with a lawyer's eye spied out the weakness of the land. And he has gone back to London to make his report to expectant longing Directors, to tell them doubtless that if they must have a Commercial Bank in Bombay, the simplest if not the only plan is to resuscitate it themselves; inasmuch as the shareholders in Bombay are dead to the voice of the charmer and in urgent need of vitality. In the interests of Bombay we can only view these attempts at prolonging the existence of palpably defunct institutions, as we view the efforts of those liquidators who feel proud at not being able to dispose of their assets;—regarding them as little better than humbugging the public and torturing particular individuals. If there were no true friends of humanity to warn or compel men to desist from mad speculation two or three years ago, where have they all come from now? If there were no remedies to cure the people when they were only sick with the flush of excitement, where have all the nostrums come from to put life into them when the pulse is flickering and when the patient cannot swallow? The time for financial doctoring has gone by, and the sick man must be left to natural remedies when he will probably recover. We have not the slightest objection to see the old Commercial Bank flourishing once more in Rampart Row, and should hail its return with half a million of capital as a very good thing for all concerned; but we must not allow either the people of London or Bombay to run away with the delusion that to raise 30 lacks of capital in this city at the present time it is only necessary to send a faithful agent from London to whisper the talismanic word "resuscitate" into the ear of a few credulous Bunniahs, and thereby perform a financial miracle.

WE understand that telegraphic orders have been received from England for the *Octavia*, the flagship on this station, to come up to Bombay forthwith to await the arrival of the successor to Commodore Hillyar, whose term of service has now expired. It is a very unusual, if not unprecedented, thing to bring a man-of-war here in the monsoon, and there is probably some reason for the order other than appears on the surface.

THE question of the construction of a new lighthouse on the Prongs may now be considered settled; and there is reason to hope that those who are charged with the duty of carrying out the following resolution of Government may not be slow in their task. The resolution emanates from the Public Works Department, and is dated the 17th inst. It is in these terms:—

"The question of the site should now be looked upon as definitely settled.

"2. To the long list of professional and engineering authorities in favour of a site at the furthest practicable point on the Prongs, are now to be added the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; and to this weight of authority Government can scarcely be expected to prefer the opinion of Mr. Russel Aitken. The Light House should therefore be built where the Committee recommend; it should be placed, that is, about 1½ mile S. W. by S. from the present Light House.

"3. Government are also of opinion that the contract for the work should not hastily be given to any firm.

"4. The proposal of constructing the upper portion of the Light House of cast iron should be very carefully considered, and Government, before this point is settled, would be glad to have the Committee's opinion whether it would not be better, in order to secure weight and stability for the exposed situation, to construct the whole of the column of stone, as originally proposed.

(Signed) W. A. BAKER, Captain R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government."

THE *Englishman*:—The Government have resolved to suppress the piracies which have of late been somewhat frequent in the neighbourhood of the Nicobar Islands.

THE same:—We hear from Rewah that a Mr. L. Von Clair has discovered a vein of silver in the Sir Khenee Hills, and that the Maharajah has given orders for mining works to be commenced upon at once.

THE same:—A mercantile house in town has placed the following Telegram, dated Mauritius 18th May, at our disposal:—

"Fever diminishing a little. Business very dull, and prospects gloomy—situation unchanged. Ballm four seventy-five, sale slow. Tendency towards four fifty. *Shah Jehan* only arrived.

THE same:—We wonder when the Government will be tired of the never-ceasing troubles and annoyances which the want of even the semblance of a Government creates in Bhootan. The Deb Rajah has resigned his dignity, the time for which he was elected having expired, and this act has plunged the country into another chaos of intrigue and disorder. The Dhurm Rajah being a mere boy, and in the hands of Nakhbo or Toungsoo Penlow, the Soubahs have declined to submit to his selection, or to that of the Amlah of his Court; the result of course is a general armament of the few score men who form the military force of each chief, and a state of affairs which supplies another proof of the folly of the Government in only annexing the Dooars and leaving the Bhootan durbar undisturbed.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR, writing to the *New York Tribune*, says:—"Mr. Tennyson's *sequoia* (the giant of California), which was planted by the hand of Garibaldi, is now thriving vigorously. His gardener was obliged to protect it by a wire cage, and, I suspect, is still a little nervous whenever a stranger approaches the illustrious tree. In all the sheltered nooks of the park snowdrops, cowslips, and daffodils were blooming, and one rhododendron already lit up with rosy fires the dark-green of the "dry-tongued laurel." I shall not offend the Lares of Farringford by any details of the life they guard; but the many friends of the poet, beyond the Atlantic, will be satisfied to know that not one inch of his six feet of stature has yet been bent by time. He is still erect, vigorous, and full of creative life. Many a golden line will yet flow from that full-voiced fountain of song."

The *Charivari* publishes the following parody of the imperial plan for the reorganisation of the French army: Art. 1. Every citizen is a soldier. On the day of his birth his parents must tatoo upon his arm a Chassepot rifle and a bayonet sword. Until the age of 7 he is not compelled to take part in active service, but learns the theory. Art. 2. From 7 to 12 years of age he is incorporated in the national guard, and must not play at marbles except with rifle bullets. Art. 3. From 12 to 20 years of age he is comprised in the *cadres* of the active army, and must be present during eleven months of each year in the regiment assigned to him. The twelfth month is left to him for the purpose of learning a trade and supporting his parents. Art. 4. From 20 to 40 years of age he remains constantly under arms. Art. 5. From 40 to 60 years of age he forms part of the reserve, must be with his corps for six months every year; but cannot be sent out of the country except by a special law. In pressing cases this law may be superseded by the order of a police-sergeant. Art. 6. In order not to inconvenience, in the arrangement of their family affairs, the citizen called under arms; no soldier of the reserve who has received orders to march shall under any circumstances be refused a quarter of an hour's delay before he joins his company. Art. 7. From [illegible] to 75 years of age every citizen who has not lost more than two of his limbs in war shall be incorporated in the Garde Nationale Mobile, entrusted with the defence of the frontiers. Art. 8. Every person having only a left arm shall be attached by the instrumentality of the Minister of war to a person having only a right arm, so as to form thus a complete soldier and utilise all the human remnants. And so on for odd limbs of every other kind. Art. 9. From 75 to 90 years of age the men will all form part of a militia charged to watch over the safety of the towns. They will go their rounds in invalid chairs. Art. 10. The men forming part of the ban from 70 to 90 years of age will be able to obtain authorisation to get married before the expiration of their term of service. Art. 11. At and beyond the age of 96 and a day the citizen is free from all military service except in cases when the country may have need of him. Art. 12. He nevertheless remains inscribed upon the rolls of his regiment until the age of 96, and cannot before that age take service in a foreign army. Art. 13. No case of exemption is allowed. Every one is turned to account according to his aptitudes and his infirmities. Art. 14. All the women, without exception, are *vivandières*. They must be ready to serve out rum to the soldiers when the country is thirsty—for glory. Art. 15. Even at home the citizen must not leave off his uniform. Art. 16. He is bound to have a target in his bedroom, and to practise at it for two hours every night with his Chassepot rifle. Art. 17. He must wear his hair and beard according to the regulations of the colonel. Only those are authorised not to have them cut who have none. Art. 18. In a word, from his birth to his liberation (96 years and a day) every citizen belongs to the army. In his leisure hours he has the right to occupy himself with agriculture, art, or industry, without, however, leaving off his gaiters, his shako, or his helmet.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

A disturbance has taken place in Birmingham in consequence of the Irishmen opposing a lecture delivered against Romanism.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon is slightly indisposed.

A warm debate has taken place in the House of Commons on the motion of Major Anson to strike from the records Mr. Bright's Fenian petition in consequence of the aspersions upon the conduct of our army in suppressing the Indian mutiny; the petition was generally disapproved but the motion was rejected.

REFORM RIOTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE, [illegible].

The Commons have rejected by 247 to 239 an amendment of Mr. Laing's to the Reform Bill giving a third member to populous boroughs.

Clauses ten to fifteen of the Reform Bill have been adopted.

A Conservative working men's meeting was yesterday held at St. James Hall at which the Reform Leaguers interfered and disgraceful riots followed.

The conflicts between the Roman Catholics and Protestants at Birmingham still continue and the military have had to interfere.

The Emperor Napoleon has recovered from his indisposition.

CRETE.

ALEXANDRIA, 19TH JUNE.

A collective note from France, Russia, Prussia and Italy was presented to the Porte on Saturday urging an armistice and a joint enquiry into the grievances of the Cretans.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 21ST JUNE.

Arrived steamer [illegible] from Hongkong 13th May, Singapore 19th and Penang [illegible] June.

The news from Japan state that the diplomatic interview between Sir Harry Parker and the Shogoon at Osaga passed off satisfactorily.

An American vessel in endeavouring to anticipate opening of the ports by Trading has been siezed.

The French fleet is expected to renew the expedition into Corea.

No news of importance from China or Hongkong.

Sir R. Alcock is at Shanghai on an official tour through the northern ports.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 30TH MAY.

OPIUM—
Malwa .... dlrs. 750 per chest.
Patna .... " 622½ "
Benares .... " 610 "

EXCHANGE—On London—At four months.—Bank 4s. 4d.—Private 4s. 4½d.
On Bombay .... Rs. 218½.
On Calcutta .... " 219 "

Rice, steady about five cents higher than last Mail.

Cotton drooping.
Bengal .... 15 to 20 dlrs.
Bombay .... 18 to 22 "

Steamers arrived from Bombay, "Benares" 19th, and "Norna" on 28th instant.

SHANGHAI, 24TH MAY.

OPIUM—
Malwa .... taels 580 per chest.
Patna old .... " 460 "

EXCHANGE—On London—At four months'—Bank 6s.—Private 300 to 301 Rs.

CALCUTTA.

21ST JUNE.

Govt. paper. { Fours 11¼. Fives 6. Fives & half 10¼.
Exchange, 1s. 11¼d.
Freight, dead weight, 12s. 6d. to £2.
Jute, £2 10s.
Seeds, £3.
Shirtings Rs. 6 to 6-4.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-14 to 3.
Mule Twist, 7 as. 3 pie.
Market for Piece Goods, dull.
Market for Twist, quiet.

BOMBAY.

THERE were 27,61,878 lbs (or 4,315 candies and 278 lbs) of Cotton, valued at a total of Rs. 9,12,659, shipped from the Ports in Sind, in the Presidency of Bombay, to Foreign External Ports during the month of May 1867.

A GOVERNMENT telegram from Kurrachee, received yesterday, reported that communication by the sub-marine cable was interrupted about 20 miles east of Gwadur, and that the alternative land line would be used instead till the cable should be repaired.

THE time-ball was dropped, yesterday, at 12-58½ instead of at one o'clock. The error was, however, corrected by the Ball being again dropped at 2 o'clock.

COLONEL PHILLIPS; Major C. L. Combe, 7th Regiment N. I.; and Mr. H. De Closets, arrived on Thursday last per B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Punjaub*, Captain J. Patterson, from the Coast and Calcutta.

CAPTAIN MOCROSS, of the American ship *Benjamin Bangs*, which arrived in harbour on Thursday night last from Liverpool, reports, from the Equator to Bombay very strong weather and fine wind from S. S. W., to West.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould in the case of Mr. T. A. Bulkley, against the Justices of the Peace, decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 4000, by common consent of parties, each party paying their own costs. The suit had been brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of agreement, under circumstances already known to our readers.

MR. BARTON yesterday convicted a buggywallah named Mahomed Hassam of furiously driving his buggy against a Shigram and smashing the back of the vehicle. The prisoner was proved to have flogged his horse into a gallop. He produced a witness (a Mogul) who swore that he was in the buggy with the prisoner and that the horse was only going at a walk. Other evidence was given to the satisfaction of the magistrate that this man was not in the vehicle at the time. His Worship ordered the Mogul to be detained in custody and then sentenced the prisoner to be fined Rs. 100 and imprisoned for two months.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 17th, 18th, and 19th instant.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 55	0 21
,, Calcutta via Agra	None	None
,, Calcutta via Madras	34 54	10 40
,, Madras	15 16	14 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

◆

THE following letter from E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 5th June 1867, has been placed on the Editors' Table and communicated to collectors of licence Tax:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, No. 578, referring for the instructions of the Government of India a question raised by the Collector of Rutnagherry relating to the exact scope of the words trades and professions as used in the License Tax Act. In reply I am directed to inform you that the Government of India in its executive capacity cannot interpret a legislative enactment authoritatively though the Local Government can, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules under Section 23 of Act XXI. of 1867 for the guidance of its Officers, provided such rules are not inconsistent with the Act. At the same time the Government of India believes the intention of the Legislature is to apply the term "trades" to the occupations of persons who seek their living by selling or by buying and letting for hire, or by the workmanship of goods or commodities, and that the leading distinction between a tradesman and a professional person is that the latter has no right to recover his profits in a Court of Justice."

WEATHER REPORT.—21ST JUNE.

Colaba.—Cloudy and overcast, heavy squables, wind S.W. fresh; barometer 29.89, and fall of rain during last 24 hours one inch twenty-six cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.—21ST JUNE.

GALLE, 21st 9-50 A. M.—Mail steamer *Carnatic* from China anchored.

GALLE, 21st 2 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Dane* sailed for Mauritius.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—21ST JUNE

DEESA, 21st 7-20 P. M.—Imperfect communication with Erinpoora since 5-30 P. M.

KURRACHEE, 21st 12-45 P. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople and Persian Line right to Tabreez.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Commandant.

No. 1 (Fort) Company will parade for arm drill in the Large Room, Town Hall, on Tuesday, 25th instant, and on Thursday, 27th instant, at 5-30 P. M.

The remaining Companies will parade as already ordered.

By order,
W. P. WALSHE,
Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.
Head Quarters, 15, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1867.

QUESTION AS TO INSURANCE.

MR. DUNBAR, on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, appeared before Sir Joseph Arnould "in Chambers" on Wednesday last for the purpose of seeking the opinion of his Lordship under the following circumstances:—Cursetjee Furdoonjee, at the time when he became insolvent, was owner of the ship *Sir Jamsetjee Family* and of forty sixty-fourths of the ship *Albert Victor*. It was resolved on the 26th May 1866 to wind up his estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and this resolution was confirmed by the Court on the 7th June. For some time previously the firm of Forbes, Forbes and Co., of London, had acted as agents for Cursetjee Furdoonjee. On 2nd December 1865 the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* arrived in the East India Dock, London, from Bombay, covered by insurance to the extent of £35,000, which expired on the 31st of the same month. The policies of insurance had been effected by Forbes, Forbes & Co. Before the end of the month that firm renewed the insurance on behalf of Cursetjee Furdoonjee [illegible] in respect of the same sum as before, the amount of premium and commission being £2,642-10. The *Albert Victor* at the time of the suspension of payment by Cursetjee Furdoonjee was covered by policies of insurance effected by the same firm for the sum of £25,000, and these policies expired on the 30th September 1866. On 5th September Forbes, Forbes & Co. telegraphed to the trustees of Cursetjee Furdoonjee asking for instructions in regard to the insurance of the ship, and in reply were requested to insure it for six months longer to the extent of £20,000. On the 17th September they addressed the trustees stating that they had done this, the amount of premium and commission being £860. The trustees afterwards called upon Forbes, Forbes & Co. to deliver up the policies covering the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* and *Albert Victor* to Mr. Lyall, of the firm of R. W. Lyall & Co., who would pay the amount of the premium on the *Albert Victor*; but on Mr. Lyall asking for the policies early in November, Forbes, Forbes & Co. informed him that they would only hand them over on being paid the monies which they had expended for the insurance of both ships, and they claimed a lien on the policies of the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* for the amount. The trustees refused to admit the lien, and contended that as the debt in connection with the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* had accrued before the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee was placed under liquidation, Forbes, Forbes and Co. were only entitled to rank as general creditors on the estate in respect of it. They afterwards called upon the firm to hand over the policies of the *Albert Victor* on payment of the amount which had been expended in connection with that vessel, but this Forbes, Forbes and Co. refused to do, claiming a lien on the policies in respect of both debts. They also claimed payment of both amounts in full. The trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee now asked his Lordship whether Forbes, Forbes and Co. were entitled to the lien or to be paid the two debts or either of them in full in preference to the other creditors; also, whether they were entitled to a lien on the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* for so much of the sum of £2,642 as covered the term from the suspension of payment to the expiration of the policies, and to be paid that portion of the amount in full; and, further, whether Forbes, Forbes and Co. had rightly refused to give up the policies of the *Albert Victor* on the offer made, and whether the trustees were entitled to recover from Forbes, Forbes and Co., the sum of £642,10 or part thereof, paid by Mr. Lyall on behalf of the trustees in January last for reinsuring the vessel.

Mr. Marriott, on behalf of Forbes, Forbes and Co., contended that his clients had acted not only as general agents but also as insurance brokers, and that as such they were entitled to the lien which they had claimed, in respect of the general balance due on the insurance account. He cited 1st *Arnould on Insurance* page 161; 1st Burrows p. 469 (*Godin* vs. *London Insurance Corporation*); and the case of *Dixon* vs. *Stansfield*, 8th Common Bench reports.

Mr. Dunbar argued that though there might have been a lien on the policy of the *Sir Jamsetjee Family* for the amount advanced on it, there had been no rightful lien on the policy of the *Albert Victor* in respect of that debt, the latter policy having been effected for, and under the direction of, the trustees, and therefore not subject to a lien in respect of a claim against Cursetjee Furdoonjee personally. He also contended that even if Forbes, Forbes & Co. were entitled to the lien which they claimed, they had no right to be paid in full in preference to the other creditors. All the cases that had been referred to were, he said, cases in which loss had occurred and in which a lien was claimed on the monies received under the policy. In this case, however, admitting that there was a lien on the polices, there was nothing on which the lien could attach except the paper policies themselves. The learned counsel therefore contended that no preference payment could be claimed.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. were entitled to the lien as insurance brokers. In regard to the first debt he made an order for the payment of £1,690 in cash, giving liberty to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. to prove whatever balance might remain as against the estate; and with respect to the other debt he directed the payment (in accordance with a compromise to which the parties agreed at his Lordship's suggestion) of the sum of £700 in cash.

BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, the directors appeared, according to order, to show cause why they should not refund certain sums of money advanced by them as directors of the association. Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Macpherson appeared for the liquidators; and Mr. Bayley and Mr. Marriott for Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee one of the directors.

Bugwantrao Ramchundrajee, one of the directors, examined by Mr. Bayley, said the company commenced business in April 1865. Succaram, another of the directors, died in October 1865, but took an active part in the business till his death. Witness was present when the arrangement was made with Mr. Laville, the secretary, at a monthly salary of Rs. 500. It was merely a monthly arrangement. Mr. Laville was promised that if he served the company well and the business prospered, his salary would be increased to Rs. 1000 a month, though Laville himself wanted Rs. 1500. Laville wished an engagement for five years. Succaram promised to keep him for three or four years. Laville gave satisfaction. The directors kept no minute-books. When the agreement with Mr. Laville was made, all the four directors were present—viz., Aga Ali Ackbar, Bhugwandass Soonderjee, Succaram, and himself. In June 1865 Bhugwandass and witness granted a power of attorney to Mr. Laville. Bhugwandass, Succaram, and witness agreed to give this power of attorney, but only Bhugwandass and witness did execute. That power authorised Mr. Laville to transact business without consulting the directors. When witness entered into the agreement he considered that they were just carrying out the promise made when Mr. Laville was originally engaged. There was a commercial crisis in April 1866, and they thought they should reduce the establishment, as much as possible, and the directors prevailed on Mr. Laville to compromise his claim and resign. Witness believed that the agreement of the 4th December previous was a valid one. Witness had been endeavouring for a month before to get Mr. Laville to compromise. Mr. Laville asked, "Why should I compromise my claim?" The sum fixed on was Rs. 25,000. Aga Ali was aware of this and agreed to it. In making the compromise witness was of opinion that he was doing his best for the interests of the company. Witness had no private dealings with Mr. Laville.

His Lordship remarked that he was inclined to think these two directors had performed acts which were not legal unless performed by three directors, and they could not be excused by saying that they did not know the articles of association. He did not think a clear case had been made out.

Mr. Bayley pointed out that Mr. Laville, who was in England, was a most important witness.

His Lordship—If you made it clear to me that Laville was an important witness that would prevent me from acting in this summary manner, but you have yet to satisfy me of that. It seems to me there is an article of association which says that three directors shall form a quorum to perform any act, and if I find that two have been doing what it required three to do and compromising an act of their own, I do not see how the appearance of Laville could alter that fact in the least. If it can be shown to me that any injustice were likely to arise to the directors under the more summary procedure of section 165, that would be a reason for not acting on it, but you must make it clear to me that that is so. I do not see that Laville's evidence would be material.

Mr. Bayley—What I say is that we are entitled, as matter of right, to have every opportunity of bringing forward our case as we think proper.

His Lordship—But I must hear what the nature of the case is. It appears to me you have no case to bring forward.

Mr. Bayley said Mr. Laville had been secretary and has been acting under full powers.

His Lordship—That is just what I think he was not. He may have been acting under full power when he was appointed by the full board; what I am looking at is whether the agreement to give him Rs. 1000 monthly for four years was a fair and binding agreement which these directors had the power to enter into; then it turned out that they had no power to do that, there being only two, and they are bound to refund the whole or a portion of the sum paid in compromising a claim which really had no legal basis. In common prudence they should have waited and got another director before they doubled the salary of their officer and tried to fix it upon the society.

Mr. Bayley said that they really were not prepared at present to investigate the matter fully.

The Judge—You have made no application to me, and it is now two or three months since the rule *nisi* was made.

Mr. Bayley—The solicitors must have known that there were only two directors present in Bombay at the time that was executed; and it so happened that there was a meeting of shareholders, which I am coming to presently.

His Lordship remarked that he only wished to caution Mr. Bayley from supposing that he had nothing to do but to show that there was neither fraud nor reckless imprudence. He would require to go a little further than that and show that there was no liability.

[illegible] expected his Lordship would have followed the opinion of Lord Justice Turner, and he asked his Lordship to let the case stand over in order that they might shape their case.

His Lordship did not see any necessity for this, and he must just go on with his case.

The case was then proceeded with, but was not concluded when the Court rose.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21ST JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—Afut Ajeen, a Chinaman, was brought up from remand on Wednesday, charged with doing an act, at Mazagon on the 1st instant, with the intention of causing such bodily injury to one Ajeen Afoo as he knew to be likely to cause his death.

On the evening of the 1st instant, prosecutor went to light a lamp, when the prisoner went up to him and questioned him whether he had mentioned (his) prisoner's name as the person who had gone to open a box. Prosecutor replied he had said so as he had seen him do it. Thereupon the prisoner rushed at him to strike him with a knife which he had in his hand, but the prosecutor ran away followed by the prisoner. He, however, fell down over a stone that caught his foot, and the prisoner then struck him with the knife in his left and right sides. He ran away but was pursued and seized. The prosecutor was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital where Mr. Showell took down his deposition the same night, as he was believed to be in danger.

After the examination of several witnesses, the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of an attempt to murder.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 20th June.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad before Mr. F. D. Melvill, Acting Session Judge, on the 6th May last, Jetheebhoy Gozabhoy, a cultivator, was charged with murder in having caused the death of his wife Soondulba in the district of Ahmedabad on or about the 9th April last. The case had been committed for trial by Mr. C. Anding, Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad.

The facts are briefly these. The accused was married to the deceased many years ago, and a dispute had arisen between them, in consequence of which she had gone to reside at her father's house in another village. Towards the end of April last, she however returned to live with her husband. The following day she was not to be found in the accused's village, and he was taken into custody on suspicion. It is alleged that he then made a confession before the Fouzdar of Gogo, who went to enquire into the case, and led that officer and others to a rivulet, about two miles from his village, where he produced from under some sand a quantity of loose hair, a wooden earring and a rib, which were produced before the Sessions Court. He then took them to another place in his own garden, and produced some more hair from under sand and a lower jaw bone, from under the leaves of a small tree, the teeth, in which were colored as women in the village were in the habit of coloring. He also produced some articles of female apparel.

The acting Sessions Judge, in his finding in the case, remarked that the chief evidence against the prisoner was his own confession made before the committing magistrate. The evidence of the clerk who wrote it showed that the prisoner made it of his own free will and not under compulsion; and that before it was read over to him and admitted to be correct, he was warned that the confession would be used in evidence against him. It was proved by witnesses that the last time the deceased was seen alive was when she went to her husband's village to join him. The prisoner took some of the witnesses to several places where various articles were found concealed. These consisted of hair, apparently that of a woman from the way it was tied up; a lower jaw bone; a wooden earring; and some articles of female dress. The earring and one of the clothes had been identified by the prisoner's sister as having been on the person of the deceased. The prisoner now denied the charge, and stated that there was no reason why he should kill his wife. The judge entertained no doubt that the remains found were those of the prisoner's wife; and the fact of the prisoner having produced all the articles was sufficient to enable him to act on the confession, although it had now been retracted. The prisoner was, therefore, convicted; and the Court, differing from the assessors, who were for an acquittal, sentenced him to be hanged,—the sentence being subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathoradas, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction at the hearing of the case before the High Court. In the course of his argument, he observed that there were bones discovered, and that there was a full confession made by the prisoner in the presence of a magistrate, whereupon,

Mr. Justice Newton observed that this case fell short of one that occurred at Tanna some years ago, when Mr. Lumsden was Judge of that Court; and in which there were some twenty bones discovered and there was also a confession. Before, however, sentence of death was pronounced, the supposed murdered individual made his appearance in Court; and the bones on a subsequent examination by the Civil Surgeon, were found to be those of three different men.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observed that the confession, as now recorded, was not admissible in evidence, because it was not in accordance with the form prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code. A confession to be received in evidence must be in the form of question and answer. It had been suggested that the court should direct evidence to be taken as to the confession having been made by the prisoner, and as to the question put to him. Supposing the case came back with such evidence, still his Lordship thought there were circumstances which threw a degree of doubt upon the whole proceeding. Even if the case was remanded, His Lordship did not think the Court could now obtain the precise questions that had been proposed and the answers given. Very likely His Lordship feared that the same thing might occur in this case which occurred not long ago in the case of *Reg.* vs. *Pewadi Bassapa* (2 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 421). The evidence in the case was open to much observation, first as to the bones, regarding which there had been no examination whatever. Only two bones had been found, but there was no evidence as to the condition in which they were found. Secondly, the Fouzdar ought not to have been present when the confession was made to the magistrate. The case was so defective that the Court could not support the conviction. The Court, therefore, decided that the conviction and sentence of death be reversed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying [illegible] for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria Chapter XXI.:—

Cooverjee Zeena, a broker.

Damother Moorarjee, a broker.

Khetsey Veerdore, Narron Dewjee, Tezpall Veerdore and Nurpall Ramjee, formerly traded in partnership with Sewjee Tricum, Khetsey Dewjee, and Sojpall Jewan, under the name and firm of Sewjee Sojpall, and latterly in partnership with the said Sewjee Tricum, Khetsey Dewjee, and Sojpall Jewan, under the name and firm of Khetsey Dewjee and Company, as General Merchants.

Dhunjeebhoy Dinshaw, unemployed.

Ramjee Jusra, a potter.

Babajee Gunset, Harry Crustnasett, and Ramsett Mahadsett, goldsmiths.

Goolam Mohideen bin Abdool Cadur Kelkur, an English writer in the office of the Bombay Small Cause Court.

Soomar Hoossin and Sallay Mahomed Soomar, the first a blacksmith and the second a carpenter.

Gopall Rowjee, an English writer.

John Lobo, an overseer in the service of Culliangee Sewjee.

Richard Dale, an exchange and share broker.

Ettojee Kondajee Powar, unemployed.

Rustomjee Hormusjee, Ruttonjee Hormusjee, and Heerabace, widow of Hormusjee deceased, the first two are carpenters and the third unemployed.

George Thomas Reel, unemployed.

Shaik Abdool Rahim Bavnacce, Salam bin Abdool Rahim, and Oomer din Abdool Rahim, unemployed.

Abdool Rahimon Essack, Emna his wife, and Ebram Abdool Rahimon, the first two are Milksellers, and the third a hack buggy-keeper.

Merwanjee Muncherjee, at present unemployed.

Dorabjee Bhicajee, unemployed.

Gunoo Sobharam, a bricklayer.

Nagoo Mancojee, a bricklayer.

Ebrahim Sab bin Goolam Sab Deengee, unemployed.

Ganga, widow of the late Crustna Jadow, a labourer.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

KATTYAWAR, 15TH JUNE.

THE *Meya* settlement has not yet been effected, as I was before given to understand. Nothing further was done by Major Keatinge than calling in the leaders of the clan, and promising a redress of their wrongs, which are now being investigated by Lieutenant Russell, Political Assistant, in charge of the Southern Division. The Nawab of Joonaghur and the Katty Chief of Mendhurda contend, that the *Meyas* are tenants at will, and can consequently be turned out of their possessions at the pleasure of their respective Chiefs. The *Meyas*, on the other hand, maintain they are hereditary landlords, and have uninterruptedly enjoyed their holdings for upwards of a hundred years. The matter, therefore, is so involved in intricacy, as to require a most minute enquiry, before a just decision can be passed. I believe that neither party can produce satisfactory documentary evidence in support of their respective claims, but the fact of possession for more than a century, decidedly speaks much in favour of the *Meyas*.

The Political Agent's Sheristedar, Jeyashunker Lallbhai, who is an intelligent and upright man, has, it is said, accepted the appointment of Kamdar or Prime Minister in the Gurdul Talooka, the administration of which was hitherto most wretched. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that he will mend matters, as also retrieve the Talooka's reputation, to effect which, he should not be fettered with the interference of a certain Brahmin of the sacerdotal order, well-known in the Province, and who has hitherto exercised so much influence for bad in the Talooka.

The positive orders of the home Government that the complaints and grievances of the Bhyads and Gerassias should be entertained and redressed by the agency, were not as yet carried out, though communicated to the Political Agent some three months ago. It remains, however, to be seen what action Colonel Anderson will take in the matter, which is of the utmost importance to the country.

SIND.

THE BRITAIN CASE.—On Thursday last, Mr. Coghlan the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, disposed of the question submitted by the District Court, with respect to Britain's trial. The accused first claimed and then afterwards disclaimed European parentage, and Mr. Rochfort, the public Prosecutor, declined to proceed against him, because from all he had heard, he was strongly impressed with the belief that the prisoner is a British born subject, and that therefore the District Court had no jurisdiction. Mr. MacPherson—who should have discharged the prisoner when the Crown Prosecutor refused to proceed against him—submitted the case to the Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Coghlan, after going ably and patiently into the circumstances of the case, overruled Mr. Rochfort's objections, and ordered the trial to be proceeded with. In the course of the argument the Judge very properly observed that the accused's fair complexion and name should not have led to the presumption that he is of European birth. Mr. Rochfort, in endeavouring to defend himself, produced copies of certain articles, which have appeared in this journal, the *Sind News* and the *Our Paper*, setting forth that Britain had waived his right to be tried by the High Court in Bombay. We do not well see why such an assertion should have led Mr. Rochfort to conclude that Britain is a British born subject. With Britian rests the onus of proving the matter. As we said last Wednesday, if he does not choose to do so, it is not the province either of the Court of the public Prosecutor to undertake the task. Our readers will not have forgotten the Packard case, in which an American sailor accused of stealing ornaments from the Roman Catholic Chapel, was discharged by Major Widdicombe about three years ago, simply because the public Prosecutor could not go on with the case. We now learn that in consequence of Mr. Rochfort refusing to proceed against Britain, Mr. Hussun Ali has been appointed to act as prosecutor.—*The Sindian.*

DISRAELI-WORSHIP.

(*From the Spectator.*)

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE said with his usual cleverness yesterday week, that "the Chancellor of the Exchequer had lugged that great omnibus full of stupid heavy country gentlemen" up the hill of Reform with a spirit for which all true Radicals would return him their heartiest thanks. That was well said, and would make a capital illustration for *Fun*, but if Mr. Tenniel would again work out for us one of those higher imaginative conceptions which impress on some of his cartoons in *Punch* a character of ideal power, ensuring them a life long beyond the momentary situation that suggests them, let him reverse the image, and draw Mr. Disraeli as the inscrutable Sphynx of Mr. Poynter's great picture, tugged along to be installed as one of the idols of the hour by the same stupid, heavy, country gentlemen, with many a drop of sweat and many a fierce gesticulation, while the wives and daughters of the enslaved squirearchy dance reluctantly before his triumphal path. Mr. Bernal Osbrone himself, as one of the Radical leaders, might be stooping from the car curling his long lash at the reluctant team; and Mr. Lowe might appear as the scowling and gasping Israelite who had fallen out of his place, and was evidently launching deep curses at the head both of his taskmasters and their temporary god. For though no doubt in one sense Mr. Disraeli has hoisted up the country gentlemen to their present position, in another and more important sense, they have convoyed him, the inscrutable and enigmatic idol of the moment, to the altar on which he at present stands. The House of Commons, in spite of its thorough distrust of him, which is indeed the usual attitude of idolaters towards the divinities they celebrate and strive to conciliate, is lost in wonder at his great feats. The spirit of criticism is almost paralyzed by his miraculous success. Every taunt flies like a boomerang at the head of him who launched it. The sword [illegible] opponents enters into [illegible] the bow of the rash [illegible] snaps and lies broken in his hands. People go about on every side crying, "It is a god, it is a god!" Private warnings are given that it is no use attacking Disraeli; he will only cry tush! and suck thereout no small advantage. If you give him what would poison any one else, he thrives upon it. It is a sort of enchantment. Unless any one can get hold of the talisman that will break the spell, the stars in their courses will fight against his foes. Is not the marvel visible to the dullest eyes,—Radicals and high Tories competing together to serve him, while both alike murmur ejaculations of distrust between their teeth? Such is the general talk, and whatever the charms by which Mr. Disraeli has worked hitherto, it is really true that he is now beginning to get that influence over the nerves and imagination of all parties which, while it is very far indeed from winning their hearts,—indeed probably turning their hearts more and more away from the detestable worship in which they are engaged,—still paralyzes their will and renders opposition hopeless and impotent. Mr. Disraeli is for the time more than an adversary; he is inscrutable, invulnerable,—a powerful, passionless political Sphynx. When he puts on his idiotic mask he is most dangerous of all. Then he is laying up in his high mind some slight to his divinity, and calculating the rate of compound interest at which he will repay it; or he is maturing some spell which shall make his adversaries mistake friends for foes, and fall hotly upon each other, instead of upon him; or he is meditating some fresh and potent charm which shall prolong the servitude of such slaves of the lamp as Lord Stanley, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and make them see their former political thoughts as ghosts gibbering unmeaning reproaches, and hear their former words as dreamers hear the words of those around them. The old Greek Sphynx used to *ask* rather difficult riddles, but this modern political Sphynx *answers* them infallibly,—even though they be of the highest degree of complexity. How to coax the Tory into Radicalism by giving him a number of false hopes and taking them away one by one;—how to utilize the accident of the irrepressible compounder so as to make the Tories think him a final and irresistible obstacle to household suffrage, until at last they are even more sick of the compounder than of household suffrage itself, and see the last wave of the wand which consigns him finally to the receptacle for obsolete machinery with a sigh of something like relief; how to resist and defeat the Liberals with a stern face and even ardent defiance, though the whole battle is to the mind of the leader purely formal,—fought only for the sake of showing the power to beat, and though he means after all to resign the ground for which he fights so hotly;—these are the sort of riddles, hopeless because they would never even present themselves to ordinary politicians, which Mr. Disraeli has been solving syllable by syllable with consummate art, and with the enigmatic reticence of an oracle who loves both to bewilder and bewitch his devotees.

We do not wonder at this reluctant Disraeli-worship, though we doubt whether a baser form of Parliamentary idolatry has ever been invented. No doubt there are qualities in the idol which are not in themselves, ignoble,—a coolness and courage equal to any emergency, a self-confidence that is almost above the possibility of irritable despondency, an impassiveness that never fails under attack, and a fertility of invention worthy of a demon or a god. But all these qualities, rare as they are, and, apart from the purposes to which they are turned, intellectually admirable as they are, are by no means qualities which it is at all desirable to be always contemplating with wonder and awe. For the most part they are dexterities, even the *abstract* respect for which cannot be cultivated without a constant lessening of respect for great and liberal aims, since admiration for the studied manners and wonderful address of a good manager must inevitably slide into admiration for those happy strokes of mere skill in which the object and purpose of the manœuvre is entirely lost sight of. But when these qualities are worshipped by no means in the abstract, but in the very concrete case of Mr. Disraeli himself, who combines with them a perfect unscrupulousness as to political principle, a readiness to ring the changes on Radicalism and Toryism, on Free Trade and Protection, on "the Semitic principle" and the man of-the-world practice, precisely as is most conducive to his own fortunes as a statesman, the Disraeli Fetishism which is dominating the imagination of the House of Commons will be seen to foster one of the most degrading of political idolatries. The enigmatic and inscrutable calm of the idol's face, the half-witted expression with which he foils the curiosity of the House when he is pressed for an answer which he wants time to meditate, the practised hesitation with which he announces what he had long determined on, the adroitness with which he prepares for a concession by giving notice of what looks like an aggression but which turns out, to the great disappointment of his enemies, to be only the bold [illegible] which a concession should [illegible] all these are personal accomplishments which it is but too easy, and exceedingly humiliating, to imitate, but in which imitators are absolutely certain not to succeed. But in one thing the votaries of the new Disraeli-worship will undoubtedly succeed. They will be able,—it is already obvious indeed how able they are,—to rid themselves as completely as their divinity of the superstitions of old convictions and life-long faiths. Nothing could be more striking than the Disraelite self-control with which his Tory devotees only on Monday night refrained from betraying their not yet extinct sympathy with Mr. Lowe's Conservatism, which, expressed as it was in language of wonderful force and dignity, would, if delivered last session, have been cheered to the echo. No doubt there was a visible flutter about their heart-strings, a twitching of their nerves, a yearning of the still unmastered instincts of the past to burst into a generous cheer as he sat down; but there sat the pallid enigma of the new idolatry, with cold, impassive face, silently teaching the lesson of self-mastery to his fascinated followers, and the natural instinct was subdued in a moment, and died away with the last accent of this last appeal. Disraeli-worship will not give tact and subtlety, and craft and counsel to the "brute votes" of the House of Commons, but it will work that revolution of nature which is said to be due only to grace—or its opposite. It will make it easy to throw off the ties of conviction, amusing to desert the faith of a life-time, pleasant to outwit opponents by fairly outbidding them; it will make political dishonesty seem a department of æsthetics, and political thimble-rig a polite study; it will elevate the invention of political machinery for breaking the fall of consciences into a fine art, and make the successful use of such machinery a service of honour. It is time that our Parliament be reformed, if only the new formation could be a regeneration. It has steadily fallen in its ideal of statesmanship from its birth to its death. Lord John Russell,—no great political idol of ours,—was its first and best hero. Narrow, self-important, and in many respects ungenerous, he had still the profoundest love of liberty, and the highest earnestness of which Whig politics were ever capable. To him succeeded Sir Robert Peel, rather a great minister than a great statesman, pompous and ostentatious in manilimiter, de and shortsighted in his views, but acute in discerning the immediate signs of the times, and capable of great personal sacrifices to achieve what he felt the good of the country imperiously demanded. To him, again, succeeded Lord Palmerston, with less of moral principle than either of his predecessors, flippant, careless of the higher aims of politics, yet very tenacious of the few views he was pleased to regard as principles, always ready to do battle against what he thought un-English, and without a trace of anything sinister in his character. And now at last, in its days of decrepitude and decay, Mr. Disraeli is the object of Parliamentary worship, a statesman with ambiguity for his chief attribute and artifice for the method of his government,—with political principles which no one knows, unless it be the principle of artfully propping aristocratic institutions on the suffrages of the most ignorant of the mob,—with wonderful proficiency in theatrical counterfeits and also in amphitheatrical feats, such as riding with one foot on the back of each party—with, no doubt splendid coolness and courage, which no one can imitate,—and for the rest, made up of superficial and tricky cleverness, which every one can imitate, quite sufficiently to humiliate himself. And such is the idol which Parliament is every day adoring with a deeper awe, and for which it deserts Mr. Gladstone, the highest-minded statesman of this generation, if not of any generation since the Restoration.

MR. LOWE'S LAST DELIVERANCE.

(*From the Spectator.*)

IF Mr. Lowe were always as much in earnest as he is when denouncing democracy, he would, with all his drawbacks, yet be a great Parliamentary chief. There was something of moral as well as intellectual greatness in his attitude on Monday night. He stood up in his place alone and hopeless, with no party and no seconder, no supports save the strength of his own conviction and the power of his own brain, to do battle against both parties in the House of Commons, to argue down an accomplished fact, or if that might not be, to tell an unwilling audience, which hardly gave him a cheer, what manner of fact it had accomplished. If there is one personal victory for which Mr. Lowe cares, it is to elicit that roar of assent which follows a speaker who has expressed the unspoken thought of [illegible] House of Commons,—an acknowledgment of power doubly valuable to one who does not see the faces of those whom he is moving, but in this instance he felt when he began and knew as he concluded that his sympathisers could not cheer. If there is one personal interest for which Mr. Lowe cares deeply it is the safety of his seat, and he had to render it questionable whether he should ever have a seat in the House of Commons again. He is not the man whom counties choose, and in every borough in England or Scotland he will be faced by a majority which he has declared unworthy of the privilege of electing him. Yet he stood up calmly, and for two hours poured out eloquent denunciations of the Revolution which a few minutes after he sat down was accepted in silence and without a division, by the men he had only last year led in a victorious defence against a far milder assault. With his cardinal dogma that the suffrage is wide enough already, we have no sympathy whatever, in most of his vaticinations we have no confidence of any sort, but even in an enemy we honour high intellectual courage and personal disinterestedness. Mr. Lowe's speech did not change a vote, his argument perhaps did not deserve to change a vote, but he did one grand service to the House, he forced it to recognize the magnitude of the change which, partly from weariness, partly from hopefulness, partly from sheer stupidity, it has at last resolved to accomplish. He showed the members the truth, which from a widely different point of view we have been so constantly reiterating, that with the adoption of Household Suffrage the sovereignty of the British Empire passes away from the hands of the middle class into that of one far below them. The new power may be wiser or less wise, stronger or weaker, less selfish or more currupt, but it will be new, as new as the power which in 1832 superseded the Peerage in the direct government of the country. The House of Commons is the final executive as well as legislative authority in the British Empire, in India as in London, for the conduct of foreign affairs as for the imposition of parochial taxes. If it orders the conquest of China, or the remission of the sugar duties, the order must be, more or less, heartily obeyed. The borough members return a clear working majority of the House, and the power of appointing those members passes under the Tory Bill to the non-electors—men, that is, as Mr. Lowe clearly put it, whose politics statesmen do not know, whose ideas no man of all those who have voted for their enthronement even thinks himself able to understand. From the day the Bill passes the working classes, skilled and unskilled equally, without selection, natural or other, are whenever they please to exert their authority our masters, ten times more absolute than the Peers ever were, for they lived in danger of revolt; five times as absolute as the middle class, for they knew that in the last resort physical power lay elsewhere. Every decree will issue from the only class strong enough to resist oppression. If the Householders will to shut Hyde Park they can make short work of any Beales bold enough to threaten the railings. The House has changed by a vote, practically unanimous, the ultimate depositaries of power, changed them, as Mr. Lowe boldly told both parties, without wishing it, without designing it, without knowing aught of the new trustees. It intended, and rightly intended, to give skilled labour a full share of power, and it has given all power over to unskilled labour, without knowing what unskilled labour wants.

Mr. Lowe knows as little as the rest of us, and this was the weak point of an otherwise most effective and statesmanlike speech. His grand point is the impossibility of stating the political tendencies of the class below the skilled artizans, yet he immediately proceeded to state them as if he possessed the very knowledge he repudiated. Their tendency, he affirmed, would be under various forms to redistribute property, to upset "a state of society in which all evil things are given to them and all good things to others," to realize the wise old Hindoo proverb which tells us that power and money are never separated long. The social facts, he argues, will be in conflict with the political facts, and will certainly be brought into accord. As we put it less eloquently a fortnight since, the uncomfortable will rule the comfortable, and will strive to become comfortable too. There is no harm in that end, if it be wisely pursued, but Mr. Lowe believes that it will be persued unwisely, under the guidance of mere desires instead of thoughts. With what eyes, he asks, will the new constituencies look upon the 26,000,000*l.* a year raised for a Debt they did not contract, and for which they consider themselves morally irresponsible? Will they not take off all duties from their own luxuries, tea and sugar, tobacco and liquors, and place them upon realized property, in the form of a property-tax, or a graduated income-tax, or both? Will they not, as in Queensland, clamour for inconvertible currency, and, as in America, strive to raise wages by enormous protective duties? These detailed prophecies, these Sybilline leaves, devoted to the future of finance, seem to us a little feeble. It is quite clear the Householders will not do all these things together, for most of them are mutually destructive. They will not certainly repudiate the Debt, while putting it on the shoulders of the rich; they will not abolish indirect taxes, and put on a protective or prohibitory tariff. The Householders may be very silly, but they cannot be silly in two ways at once, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they will be silly in the direction of property rights at all. The very best representative of the new electors, indeed the only visible person who is like them at all, is the average British juryman, and in particular the juryman who sits on a coroner's inquest, and his tendency is towards a morbid appreciation of the sacredness of property. He will never convict any body who takes life in defence, or fancied defence, of property. He is much more likely to enact savage laws against larceny, and grant extreme rights of self-defence, and pull down local taxation, as Mr. Hodgkinson says the municipal voters of Stockport have done than to make any attack upon property whatever. As to spirit duties, which Mr. Lowe says will be instantly abolished, our fear is that spirit-selling will be made, as in Massachusetts, a highly penal offence, as it certainly would be in the great cities if the operatives had their own way. The danger is not that they will pillage anybody,—they are quite as honest as the small tradesmen who now hold power,—but that they will in sheer ignorance demand "reforms" the effect of which will be to cripple industry; or expenditures in the shape of public works and relaxations of the Poor Law, the effect of which would be to compel the Haves to provide life annuities for the Have-nots without any compensation. It is their ignorance which we dread, not their dishonesty, and in dreading it we have as few data as Mr. Lowe himself asserts any one else can boast. *There*, and not in any possible aberration about fiscal subjects, lies the solid and in our minds un-answereable objection to the adoption of household suffrage, unchecked and unchequered by new varieties of franchise. We are electing a new Cæsar, and absolute master, without knowing anything about him, except that if he chooses to be foolish wisdom must be silent in presence of irresistible physical force. Very likely he will not choose. If one thing was certain, *a priori*, in 1832, it was that the middle class would be selfish in the matter of taxation, yet this is the thing in which its unselfishness has been most of all conspicuous, it having deliberately lifted the most painful of all burdens, the income-tax, on to its own shoulders. The history of England for ages shows that there exists somewhere in the national character, in its retentive though slow brain, which accumulates so much and initiates so little, in its heart with its strong sympathies with all nobleness that it can understand, some antiseptic, some remedy against every form and degree of blundering. The national character is good, and in the long-run the householders can only represent the nation, or be in their turn superseded by the nation itself advancing to the front. Leaders in England have almost always been wiser and better than the led, and there is no *a priori* reason why outside the petty boroughs the householders should be worse than the middle class, and in the last resort it is not in the petty boroughs that physical power lies. The householders of London do not elect bad men, and London is equal in strength to all the petty boroughs put together. We are not afraid, as Mr. Lowe is, for the ultimate result of a measure which at all events removes at once and for ever the powerlessness of the Legislature—"interest" had better not play with their new Sovereign—but we complain of this The House of Commons has, in defiance of all political principle and of its own convictions, without any necessity without any adequate consideration, transferred all power to a single class, and that the class most likely to be deceived by its pressing necessities, its Utopian hopes, and its unhappy ignorance. A change compared with which every other change is trivial, a radical change in the Constitution, has been sanctioned without willingness, without compulsion, and without knowledge. It is nonsense to talk of willingness in the face of the debates of last year. It is folly to talk of compulsion when by enfranchising the great cities only we could have bound the only formidable population to our own side,—Wallingford not being exactly prepared to march on London; and as to knowledge, is there a member in either House who even thinks he knows what kind of House of Commons the next one will be? If a measure so carried should work well, it will be a new proof how little human foresight can accomplish towards regulating the march of human affairs. At all events, whether he prove wise or foolish, pure or corrupt, energetic or sleepy, let us, at least, acknowledge that on Monday night Great Britain elected a new Sovereign—by lot.

HEROES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

BAKER, LIVINGSTONE, AND BURTON.

(*From the Atlantic Monthly.*)

THE old Fathers supposed that the terrestrial paradise was situated in Central Africa, and the two Chinese gentlemen who lately visited Great Britain "for literary purposes" probably noted down that some such superstition still prevails in that benighted land. How else could they explain the great social event of last season? Would they dare to assert in their book (which is doubtless by this time advertised in the Celestial Gazette) that an English gentleman of wealth and leisure, who had it in his power to visit any part of the world, not excepting even China itself, preferred to pass several years in a series of swamps near the African equator, exposed to every kind of danger, discomfort, and disease,—excluded from all society save that of illiterate and ignoble savages,—and that, on his return home, instead of being clapped into a lunatic asylum, he was welcomed by the voice of the nation, conducted to the foot of the throne, and made a mandarian of many tails? And why? Because he had discovered that a river which did not belong to Great Britain came out of a lake which did not belong to Great Britain,—and this same practical people, who show themselves so anxious to establish their factories at the mouths of rivers in China (without displaying the least curiosity respecting the sources of these rivers) could yet burn with universal enthusiasm and pride because their countryman had performed this difficult but utterly useless feat? No, that kind of thing would not go down at Pekin. The travellers might quote in their defence all that in the West is considered sacred and unchangeable,—a speech by Sir Roderick Murchison, or a leader in the "Times." That would not help them in the least: they would be scouted by society, their tails would be cut off, they would be beaten with the Great Bamboo, and their publisher would be covered with shame.

But what would they say if they heard of the Alpine Club,—that insane association of Englishmen who repair to Switzerland at certain seasons for the purpose of climbing up and sliding down the steepest places which they can find? Two or three of them break their necks every year, and their companions write picturesque letters to the daily journals describing the catastrophe. One would suppose that it was not in the power of man to devise anything more absurdly dangerous than this; but that honour has been reserved for a barrister named McGregor, who, after helping to establish ragged schools and the bootblacking brigade, suddenly took to paddling over waterfalls, &c., in a kind of pocket-canoe, and has lived sufficiently long to publish a book about it. A Canoe Club has been started in consequence, which, if a few members are drowned at once, may prove a brilliant success. African exploration, therefore, is a sober and business-like pursuit when compared with these. There is usually some scientific pretext for the expedition, there are always some scientific results from it, and there is a prevalent idea that explorers are the harbingers of Christianity, commerce, and civilization.

Now that the physical sciences are at length becoming part of a gentleman's education, we may hope that the future generation of explorers will adopt a course of training in geology, botany, &c. And as for civilization, we know the undeviating sequence of events;—that after the traveller comes the mission-house; after the mission-house, the factory; after the factory, the fort. But do not let us delude ourselves with these dreams as far as Central Africa is concerned. While so many fertile and healthy regions of the earth offer immediate reward to capital and labour, it would be ridiculous to waste efforts upon a continent which does not possess a single great navigable river, which has no doubt immense resources in its bosom, but which at present yields little beyond ivory, inferior rubber, inferior ebony, and a scanty supply of gold, and which is girdled by sullen, treacherous natives, and by marshes in which no white man can live. Let us not sing of "Africa and golden joys," but take the common-sense view of the question, by putting common-sense out of the question altogether. Central Africa is the Holy Land of the present day. The old Crusading spirit lives; it is only the equipments that have been changed,—the newest breech-loader for the palmer's staff, and Scotch tweed for chain armor. Explorers resemble the knights-errant of olden times; they exile themselves from Society and return (if living) after many years to be crowned with her laurels and rewarded by her smiles. It is all so romantic and mediæval that I am only afraid it cannot last. Some modern Cervantes will arise, and with a typical John Bull as Don Quixote, and some native Sambo as Sancho Panza will "smile all our chivalry away," at least the little that is left. Well, that day must come at last. When all our coal and iron are exhausted, and England is made a meadow, and Central Africa has been rendered habitable, its swamps nicely drained, and its deserts covered with alluvium, some remote descendant of Sir Samuel Baker may perhaps take a villa on the shores of the Albert Nyanza, and go there in the dry season for the purpose of reading, "in the quaint characters of the nineteenth century," the travels of his great ancestor upon the spot celebrated by his triumph. Nothing more romantic than those travels ever occurred in the ages of romance; nothing more poetical was ever invented by a poet's brain. It is all like a dream from the enchanted past, and, as if to crown the illusion, not even the gilt spurs are wanting. Sir Samuel is the first African explorer whose services have received public recognition; and this innovation proceeded from a Tory government,—a solemn warning to those who disbelieve in supernatural influences.

This is the story of the Nile. There are two rivers, the Blue and the White. Bruce discovered the sources of Blue Nile, previously described by the Portuguese Jesuits, and it was not known till some time afterwards that the White Nile was really the main stream. Its sources are derived from two lake basins (as Ptolemy asserted in ancient days). Burton and Speke discovered one of these lakes, the Victoria Nyanza, and returned to the eastern coast, whence they had started. Speke and Grant found the Nile flowing out of the Victoria Nyanza, and followed it down towards the sea. As they arrived at Condokore, a dirty little slave-station upon the White Nile, they met another party entering the arena which they were about to leave. That must have been a remarkable sight. On the one side two weary, ragged men, sick of Africa, and emaciated by disease. On the other an English sportsman in good health and spirits, with armed men, horses, astronomical instruments, elephant, guns, gaudy presents, and all the paraphernalia of exploration. At first Baker was mightily disconsolate: he feared that there was nothing left for him to do. But Speke informed him of the other great lake, which he himself had been unable to reach on account of a native war. This was the Albert Nyanza; and Speke by putting Baker upon its scent, has earned his share in the honours of the second lake, as well as of the first. On the other hand, he never realized the importance of this second basin; he always maintained that he had "settled the Nile question," and died, like Columbus, without having grasped the meaning of his own discoveries.

Baker stands supreme above other explorers on account of the remarkable obstacles which he overcame. It must be understood that the natural road to the Nile sources, by going up the river towards them, had been abandoned after repeated failures. The British government had sent in their two last expeditions (on the suggestion, I believe, of Dr. Beke) from the eastern coast, with the view of striking in upon the head-waters of the Nile by this more indirect but more practicable route. Sir Samuel, however, accomplished that which Mr. Petherick and other competent judges had pronounced to be impossible. It had been supposed that Gondokoro could be opened only from the inside; and that the Turkish slavetraders, who justly regard British travellers as the forerunners of "Abolition," would never allow one to pass that barrier. In fact, those who have read "The Albert Nyanza," which is as fascinating and dramatic as a novel, will remember how these gentry corrupted his escort, and threatened his life; and how it was solely by the exercise of a quality which, had he been killed, would have been called "lamentable rashness," that he succeeded in penetrating into Central Africa at all.

Sir Samuel was accompanied during his four years' hard travel by his wife, a young, handsome, and very delicate looking Hungarian lady, who on one occasion saved the expedition from ruin by her promptitude and tact; who, after they had discovered the lake, urged her husband to extend their explorations, in order to solve a certain geographical problem, although at that time she could scarcely walk; and who even showed that she could handle a sword, and mingle in a *mélée* when his life appeared to be in danger. It may be remarked, by the way, that this young heroine does not consider it necessary to wear any such hermaphrodite costume as that lately adopted by Doctor Mary Walker, but dressed with taste, is perfectly feminine in every way, and has passed through the somewhat difficult ordeal of a London season with considerable *eclat*.

Sir Samuel declares that he will never go to Africa again, and it is to be hoped that he will keep his word. He could add nothing to his reputation, and he has fairly earned repose. But there is one explorer who makes no such resolutions, and who would inevitably break them if he did. In fact, Dr. Livingstone may be considered as a resident in unknown parts of Central Africa, and an occasional traveller in England. He speaks our language with a Bechuana accent, and has been seen wandering down St. James's Street, in the height of the London season, in a gold-laced cap and a thick Inverness cape. It is evident that he is not at home in civilization, and as the Greenlander, decoyed to the sunny south, pines for his whale's blubber and his snow hut, so Dr. Livingstone escapes with relief from the pleasures and luxuries of the great metropolis to his dear Caffres and the homely comforts of the *Kraal*. Not that this is to be wondered at. There is nothing so delightful as fresh air and liberty. It is a grand thing to be able to live in a country where one is secure from the tyranny of social observances, and can enjoy freedom without being compelled to weild the franchise in defence of it; where whatever is not suggested by taste is not dictated by necessity; where one is not obliged to wear tight boots, or make morning calls, or go out to evening parties, or read newspapers, or answer letters; where one can return to the primitive simplicity and (if desired) to the primitive nakedness of man; where the silvered surface of the mountain stream is the traveller's looking-glass, and the forest leaf his pocket-handkerchief; where he eats only when hungry (and not always then); where the wide earth is his couch to-night, and to-morrow may be his grave, and the round stone, now his pillow, may become his tomb-stone, and the gray fever-mists which are now his bed-curtains may be his shroud in disguise. Well, Dame Nature treats us badly now and then. Sometimes she makes it too hot for us, and sometimes too cold; sometimes too dry, and sometimes too damp; she blows her dust into our eyes, entangles us with her thorns, wearies us with her mountains, and half drawns us in her floods; burns us, freezes us, starves us, pinches us, poisons us, and sooner or later murders us outright; but then what joys she reveals to us if we desert the strongholds of civilization, and let her take us all up in her arms! It is not always that her features are dark and convulsed with rage, that blue lightning dars from her eyes and that thunder rolls from her voice, that venom falls upon us from her lips, and that she grips us tightly in her awful grasp. No; often when we have closed our eyes, and are passively awaiting death, we feel those arms relax, and a soft, warm bosom palpitates beneath us, and pours its sweet intoxicating juices through our veins; and from her eyes, like golden suns, stream down upon us rays of maternal love; and as we are borne along with an undulating motion, her voice murmurs music in our ears, her locks of hair are flowers which perfume existence, and within us we feel the vibrations of a mighty soul.

It is a glorious and awful thing to be alone in the desert,—a speck in that mighty solitude,—a spark in the abyss. Behind the traveller is the memory of past dangers, before him is the absolute unknown. Every step is a novelty, a sensation; the summit of every eminence may disclose to him a prodigy; and all the while his mind is caressing this one idea:—"I am the first white man who has trodden on this land, who breathes this air. I can call that mountain after anybody I choose: it belongs to me. The Geographical Society will give me a gold medal. I shall have to make a speech; my name will be printed in all the maps";—and so on.

Well, I presume that this species of ambition is as good as any other, and it does not appear to be cursed with satiety as soon as the others are. No wonder that Livingstone loves the wilderness. It is more remarkable that he should love the savage, whom Sir Samuel cordially detests. But this, perhaps, can be explained.

The Anglo-Saxon explorer enters Africa with his mind fixed upon one geographical point, towards which he strides, impatient of annoyance and chafing at the least delay. The natives of the country he regards simply as savage or domestic animals. If they belong to the camel species, he uses them; if they belong to the tiger species, he overawes them or avoids them; and if they belong to what he considers the monkey species, he despises and detests them, because he does not understand them. Revering honesty and truth, he finds himself surrounded by dishonesty and lies; in every village he is the centre of intrigues; he is regarded as a bird of passage to be plucked; his dealings with the savage are those of buyer and seller, which are never of an elevating character, and in which the African certainly does not appear to an advantage. They, on the other hand, ignorant of the value of time, cannot comprehend his anxiety to leave them; they are offended by his brusqueness, and by the contemptuousness which he does not care to hide; and a bad feeling will often spring up from no other cause,—for they are the most vain and sensitive creatures in the world.

But the missionary lives among them as a minister in his parish; he acquires their language, understands their methods of thought, becomes habituated to their constant duplicity, learns how to handle their stubborn, pernicious natures, sometimes how to win their poor little childish hearts, and sometimes as in Dr. Livingstone's case, is won by them. It is evident from his last book that he loves the savage to distraction. He wishes to persuade us that the African outside of Dahemey, never sacrifices anything more highly endowed with life than a flower or a shrub, and that his fetish-worship, which is no religion at all, is superior to the religion of Mohammed; and indignantly denies that the negro is being converted to Mohammedanism in parts of Africa which he has not visited. Of course his asseverations upon this point must be rejected, since they are not founded upon experience; and this charming confidence in the gentle African, which induces him to assert that the organized murders which prevail all over Northern Guinea are confined within the precincts of Dahomey, does more credit to his heart than to his head. But let us turn from what he thinks to contemplate what he has done.

David Livingstone was born of poor parents but like most Scotchmen can boast of remote ancestors, and a family history pregnant with traditions. At the age of ten he was put into a factory as a *piecer*, and bought Ruddiman's "Rudiments of Latin" out of his first week's wages. He pursued the study of that language for many years afterwards at a night-school, between the hours of eight and ten, and on his return home would pore over his dictionary and grammar till his mother snatched the books out of his hands, and packed this intellectual debauchee off to bed. In this way he learned to read Horace, Virgil, and other authors whose marits are not appreciated by the ordinary school-boy. Indeed, it is much to Livingstone's credit that at an age when most puerile stomachs reject all mental food in favour of short-bread, coffee, oatmeal cakes, and other Caledonian delicacies, he should have devoured everything in the shape of literature (excepting novels) that he could find. Scientific works and books of travel, he tells us, were his chief delight; but his father, conceiving the former to be hostile to religion, attempted to substitute for them "The Cloud of Witnesses, Bostons "Fourfold State," and other excellent but somewhat indigestible productions. Young Livingstone appears to have these condiments with reluctance; and when ordered to read Wilberforce's "Practical Christianity," he became desperate, rebelled outright, and was soundly thrashed for his lack of filial obedience and literary taste. However, the works of Dr. Thomas Dick having afterwards fallen into his hands, he was induced to come to terms with theology, and finally determined to go as a missionary to China. With a wisdom which every missionary would do well to emulate, he began at once to study medicine, scoured the country with Culpepper's "Herbal" under his arm, searching for simples, and used to read while at work in the factory, placing his book upon a portion of the spinning-jenny. Thus he acquired that power of abstracting his mind in the midst of uproar, which he found of use afterwards when studying native languages in an African village, where all is tam-tam-beating, conch-blowing, and general conversation in a tone of voice equal in force and volume to a European shriek. The money which he earned by cotton-spinning in the summer enabled him to attend medical, Greek, and divinity classes at Glasgow in the winter. Having been admitted as a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, he offered his services to the London Missionary Society, on account of its unsectarian character; and, the opium war putting China out of the question, he volunteered for Southern Africa, to which country Moffatt's gigantic labours were beginning to attract attention.

He started for Africa in 1840, and remained there till 1856. He took up his abode in the far interior, married Moffatt's daughter, and laboured for many years as a missionary among the Caffres. He made, also, in virtue of his vocation, several important journeys, sometimes accompanied by Mr. Oswell who has modestly concealed his adventures from the world, but who is known to be the greatest of all elephant hunters, and who was with Dr. Livingstone when Lake Ngami was discovered.

But Livingstone, like many other men, owes renown to a misfortune. A dispute arose between the natives and the Dutch Boers, it soon turned into a kind of war. The Doctor, of course, took the part of his parishioners, and the Boers, in order to drive him out of the country, destroyed his house and property. Livingstone returned home from a journey to find the house which he had built with his own hands in ashes, and the lexicons and dictionaries which had been the companions of his boyhood scattered and torn. He mourned over this ruin awhile, but consoled himself with the thought that he was now free. "They want to shut the country,—I will open it," said he. He girded up his loins, sung (or might have done so) his *Nunc dimittis*, and disappeared into the wilderness.

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On the western coast of Africa, somewhat less than a thousand miles above the Cape, is a large and ancient city, San Paolo de Loanda. It is the metropolis of Angola, a Portugese province, and ranks next only to Goa in importance and in beauty. Prior to the discovery of Brazil it was resorted to by the nobel adventurers of Portugal, who performed wondrous exploits against the savages, and who searched the mountains diligently for red gold. When the New World came into fashion, Angola was made use of simply as a slave-mine, Loanda as its port; and since the abolition of that "engaging pursuit," the great city has been crumbling slowly away. It has still its governor's and its bishop's palace; but its harbour is empty, its College of the Jesuits has been converted into an ox-stable, and the province has been made a penal settlement.

Now it happened that her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Loanda, Mr. Gabriel on returning home from a walk one day, found a short, swarthy man pacing up and down his piazza, in apparently an anxious frame of mind. He was dressed in an old pea-jacket, and was not particularly clean. The "distressed British sailor" is a phenomenon not entirely unknown to consuls, and this appeared a most transparent case. Mr. Gabriel inquired his business.

"Well, I have just come up from the Cape of Good Hope," said the stranger.

Mr. Gabriel looked puzzled, perhaps a little incredulous. "I was not aware," said he, "that any vessel from the Cape had come into port to-day.

"No," said the other, dryly. "*I came by land.*"

At these words, as when the magic charm is pronounced in the fairy tales, the dirty rags fell off, and disclosed, not precisely a beautiful princess but the famous Dr. Livingstone, rumors of whom, sometimes ominous and always vague, had occasionally floated to San Paolo de Loanda.

Mr. Gabriel maintained him and his twenty-seven Makololo for seven months. Poor Gabriel! He was a generous, warm-hearted man, and was carried off by the African climate, after resisting it for many years. His last deed of kindness to a stranded traveller was extended to the present writer, who paid him a visit, without credentials of any kind, and with the sum of three and sixpence in his possession. But he was welcomed, nourished luxuriously, and royally accommodated with the sinews of travel. Mr. Gabriel was not one of those who are hospitable only to celebrities.

Dr. Livingstone, in spite of continued ill-health, was determined to redeem the promise which he had made of restoring his faithful companions to their homes. On September 20, 1854, he started from Loanda, and performed the unparalleled feat of crossing the continent of Africa from the western to the eastern shore.

The Portuguese of Lisbon have attempted to depreciate this achievement, which, however, dazzled the Portuguese of Angola and the Mozambique. When travelling in the former country, the planters chattered to me about the stupendous man who had ridden all that way upon an ox, and without any umbrella. One gentleman showed me the result of an astronomical observation which the Doctor had marked on the wooden floor with a hot poker. A large family of mulatto children clustered round these hieroglyphics, which they regarded with great reverence; and the name of Livingstone, which they cannot pronounce, will go down among them mangled to posterity.

When he went to Africa the second time, it was no longer as an obscure missionary, but as an emissary of the British government, and distinguished men crowded to the quay to shake hands with him before he sailed. A steamer was placed under his command; he was directed to explore the Zambesi, and, if possible, to establish the nucleus of a settlement upon its shores. The Church of England mission, too, attracted by his glowing descriptions of Eastern Africa, and assured of its healthiness, sent out many able and enthusiastic men. The fate of that mission is well known; an account of its martyrdoms has just been published; and although its author, the Rev. Mr. Rowley, brings no charge against Dr. Livingstone, it is impossible to absolve him entirely from blame. As for his expedition, some important geographical discoveries were made, especially those of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa; and owing to the exertions of Dr. Kirk the Kew Gardens have been enriched with a fine collection. But in all important matters, the Zambesi, as Dr. Livingstone ought to have known before he went there, is navigable only for a short distance, and its shores are too unhealthy for purposes of settlement. If the expedition had a political purpose, and there is no doubt that Great Britain wants another *point d'appui* in Eastern Africa, it failed. The [illegible] it was necessarily inferior to his first; it was tarnished by several sectarian personalities; and [illegible] it was thrown completely into the shade by the Nile discoveries.

But it must always be remembered that Baker and Speke are mere triflers in Africa, compared with Livingstone. He is the father of African travel; and, having remained in England only long enough to write his book, he has gone out again, this time alone, to explore the country south of the Nyanzas. He has been appointed by the government to what is called *a roving consulate*, that is to say, he is H. B. M. Consul for Central Africa, and can go to any part of it he pleases.

Let us now turn to a man of very different intellectual calibre, though of less popular fame as an explorer. Captain Burton has earned a niche among the heroes of Central Africa by his journey to the Lake Regions, which cleared the path for the discovery of the sources of the Nile. But, as we shall see in turning over the leaves of his remarkable life, he has earned laurels not in one continent only, but in almost every region of the world, and in many different provinces of human knowledge.

Captain Burton claims descent from the celebrated author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." He was educated on the Continent, which partly accounts for the cosmopolitan nature of his character. When old enough to go to Oxford, he matriculated at Trinity College, but soon grew weary of the dull routine of college discipline and study, "cut" lectures, chapels, and halls, and plunged ardently into Cornelius Agrippa, and other writers on the art of magic, inspired by the same eccentric passion for the mysterious and unknown which carried him afterwards from the beaten tracks of life into the deserts of Africa and Arabia. He left Trinity, as may be supposed without taking a degree, refused a commission in the Queen's hungering not after garrison conquests, the bow-window of the "Rag," the "sweet shady side of Pall-Mall," and other fascinations of domestic military life, but accepted (in 1843) a commission in the Eighteenth Sepoy Regiment of the Bombay Presidency. With intervals of travel (from which emanated "Goa or the Blue Mountains," "The Unhappy Valley," and other books) he spent the first six years of his military career in Sinde, then a newly conquered Mohammedan provice. He became a favorite of Sir Charles Napier, who gave him a staff appointment, and allowed him to roam over the new territory as canal engineer. During five years he spent his days and nights almost entirely among the natives, and at the end of that period was able to pass an examination in six Eastern languages. In 1849, an attack of rheumatic ophthalmia, the result of overwork, sent him home; he remained in Europe three years, absorbing civilizing influences. In 1852, his health being restored, he volunteered to explore the great unmapped waste of Eastern and Central Arabia. The Court of Directors refused, fearing that he would perish, like Stoddard Conolly and the brothers Wyburd, and that his friends would come with requisition to trouble the peace and devour the patronage of the India House. However, they granted him a twelvemonth to perfect himself in the knowledge of the Oriental languages. He considered that he could do this best by performing the pilgrimage to Mecca *incharacter*, and, having disguised himself in England as the Sheikh Abdallah, embarked for Southampton in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. He passed a month at Alexandria, practising as an Indian doctor; and as he not only possessed considerable knowledge of medicine, but was a potent Mesmerist, and could do the "magic-mirror business," he quickly established a thriving practice, and was offered by one old lady a hundred piastres (nearly one pound sterling) to remain at Alexandria, and superintend the restoration of her blind left eye.

It was not without difficulty, "involving much unclean dressing and expenditure of horrible English," that he obtained from the English Consul a certificate declaring him to be an Indo-British subject named Abdallah, doctor by profession, and, "to judge from certain blacks in the document, not distinguished by any remarkable conformation of nose, mouth, or cheeks." For I should have explained that Nature had gifted him with a thoroughly Oriental face, as if by way of suggesting to him the enterprise in which he was now engaged. This, of course, combined with his intimate knowledge of Eastern languages and habits to facilitate matters immensely. "Golden locks, and blue eyes," he remarks, "however desirable *per se*, would have been sad obstacles to progress in swarthy Arabia."

Having purchased the necessaries for his pilgrimage, including a shroud, without which no good Mussulman undertakes any perilous journey, he went on to Cairo, (third-class in a little steamer, facetiously called the "Little Asthmatic,") where, in order to learn still more of native character, he set up a little shop in groceries and drugs, at an outlay of thirty shillings. His chief customers were little boys, who came, halfpence in hand, to buy, not gingerbread, as in the celebrated cent-shop in "The House of the Seven Gables," but sugar and pepper, its equivalent in Egypt. He then went through the ordeal of the Rhamadon (the terrible Mohammedan fast), but before starting for Mecca fell into the evil company of a military Albanian, with whom he drank of that which is forbidden, and scandalized the neighbourhood.

If the reader wishes to learn how he journeyed through the desert to Mecca, and afterwards to Medina, how he drank of the waters of Zem-Zem, kissed the Black Stone, and visited the tomb of the Prophet, he must refer to Captain Burton's narrative itself. It was a most remarkable achievement, anticipated by Burckhardt, but accomplished by no one else belonging to the present generation.

Not less daring was his journey to Harar, an African Mecca situated in the Somauli country. Here he was absolutely without European predecessors, and he considers it himself the boldest of all his undertakings.

Shortly after his return from the Somauli country, he was placed at the head of the expedition, already alluded to, for exploring the Lake Regions of Central Africa, and received gold medals from the Geographical Societies of London and Paris. When the second expedition was sent out, Captain Burton, for some reason as yet unexplained, was passed over, and Captain Speke was placed in command. The former was appointed Consul at Fernando Po, and, having spent his holidays in a visit to Utah, he went there in 1861. Though not precisely a roving consulate, he was afforded facilities for making many excursions (to call them by a very modest word) into the interior. He was the first to ascend the Cameroons Mountain,—a dormant volcano rather higher than the Peak of Teneriffe (which he has also ascended), and on the summit of which he discovered snow, although it is on the African equator. He made trips to the Gaboon, to the Congo, to Loanda, explored the river Volta, and paid a visit to the King of Dahomey. He is now Consul at Santos, Brazil, and has just obtained from the Brazilian government the concession of a lead mine which he discovered at Iporanga.

Captain Burton is not only a great explorer; he is a scholar and a man of the world. He is one of our leading Orientalist, gained a scholarship in a *native* university in India, has taken his degree as Master in Sufism,—the parent philosophy of Free Masonry,— and obtained a diploma as dervish; for he is learned in all the theology of the Mohammedans. He has considerable knowledge of botany, medicine, and geology; earned a *brevet du point* in France, for skilful swordsmanship; is a first-rare shot, horseman, and athlete; is acquainted with most of the European languages, and with all European literature, ancient and modern; can sketch cleverly; can forge horseshoes; and is translating Camoens into English verse. In conversation, he is almost omnicient. I have never yet heard a subject started in his presence on which he had not something to say worth remembering. To sit next to him at dinner is to enjoy a banquet of the brain. It is amazing that he should be gifted with so many various and opposite qualities of mind,—still more amazing that he should have found time to do so much. But what is there that a steady, unslacking will, supported by a good physical constitution, cannot achieve? During his Indian years he worked usually fourteen or sixteen hours a day. He is fond of society, but it is that he may absorb knowledge from minds as he does from books. He never throws time away; when not reading, writing, or observing, he is either listening or talking. He does not play at billiards or cards; and these are the devouring elements of young men's lives. Our other pleasant vices take up less time, and we generally learn something from them,—though it is an expensive method of education, and not to be recommended; but these devour the mind, and yield nothing to it in return.

How is it, then, it might be asked, that this man of many attainments has not won a mightier reputation? In the East, it is true, his name is a household word; in Europe and America, he is admired by a cultivated fragment of the public; to the outside masses he is almost entirely unknown.

To this I reply, that a man is known widely only by his books, and Captain Burton's books do not do him justice. In the first place, they lack sentiment; there is nothing in them that appeals to the emotion and the sympathies; all is cold and hard. He represents only the base or ludicrous side of the human beings with whom he is brought in contact. There is no spark of the man in his books; he hides himself away in a prickly shell. He tells the story of his sufferings, his dangers, and his triumphs, but all in a diary-entry, business-like kind of way; he does not reveal the anguish and the transports with which they must have been accompanied. We look in vain among his writings for those painful and touching scenes which make our hearts bleed for the narrators. We find there no Mungo Park, sitting alone and helpless in the desert, yet saved from despair by the contemplation of a beautiful moss which reveals to him the hand of the Creator; no Samuel Baker, hanging over the bed of his delirious wife; no David Livingstone, returning to find his home desolate and strewn with the leaves of his beloved books. Captain Burton is too proud to lay bare his heart to the public eye; and while we can admire this dignity and reserve, we maintain that its almost fatal to the success of a personal narative. The traveller writes an Odyssey, of which he himself is the Ulysses; he should, therefore, artistically speaking, lay all modesty aside, and render the *Ego* as attractive a personage as he can; which in Burton's case, would be accomplished by simply putting himself down on paper. If unwilling to do this, he must attempt to interest the reader in his subordinate characters, or by displaying powers of description. But this Burton will not or cannot do; he never warms into eloquence; he is not a lover of nature; he does not as an author cultivate *part de plaire*; and, indeed, so far from striving to please his reader, he appears to regard him as a natural foe, and seldom neglects an opportunity of trampling on his prejudices or of sneering in his face.

His books, then, appeal solely to the brain, and this at once reduces him to a select circle of admirers; but these even have many reasons to complain. He is decidedly difficult to read. His weapons are so numerous that he over arms himself, and does not wield them with sufficient skill. He does not possess the gifts of selection and arrangement. His works contain innumerable gems, but piled pages on pages without method, huddled up in so obscure a heap that the ordinary reader yawns past them with half-closed eyes. It is only the man of knowledge who can detect the precious thoughts among rubbish, and who can comprehend the richness of the mind whence they are drawn. One would imagine that his method of composition was simply to empty out his Lett's pocket-book upon foolscap paper, and send the manuscript to the printers without further elaboration. There is always abundance of good raw material, but then it is so very raw,—half-developed ideas crawling about on all fours, unpeeled witticisms, and a heterogeneous mass of scientific facts, which ought to be neatly labelled and put away in an appendix, or cunningly introduced into the body of the text. In short, Captain Burton's mind is represented in his books as the zoological collections of the British Museum are represented in the glass cases of that establishment,—nothing is seen to its best advantage, and half of the specimens are not seen at all.

It is evident that it his style has been corrupted by his Oriental studies; but since he possesses these immense stores of information, with considerable powers of original thought, humor, and observation, why does he not study the science of book-making, in which there is so much that is mechanical, but which cannot be mastered without brain sweat and patient thought? No writers accumulated facts with greater industry than Balzac and Macaulay; but they exercised yet greater labour upon their style, till they had so perfected it that the common eye, dazzled by the beauty of the fabric, often fails to observe the materials of which it is composed. How was this done? By scrupulous self-criticism and and unremitting toil. Macaulay would sometimes write a sentence over half a dozen times before it would read smoothly to his ear; and Balzac wrote the *Peau de Chagrin* sixteen times. Thus drudged the great masters of two great languages. No genius, however splendid, can afford to dispense with style. Style is structure, without which a book is not a building, but a quarry,—style is voice, without sweetness of which there can be no true eloquence,—style is art, which adorns the nakedness of human thought, and composes symmetry of sentiments and of ideas.

I have said much upon this subject because I am convinced that, if Captain Burton chose, he might become an agreeable writer. But I am aware that it is not true criticism to demand neat literary manipulation in the works of men who spend the greater portion of their lives away from their own language, and who are usually forced to write hurriedly, that the book may appear before the discovery has died from the public mind. Sir Samuel Baker is a literary artist, as well as a gallant explorer; but we have no right to expect this double talent in travellers, and to blame them if we do not find it. They are great authors, though in another way,—they perform poems instead of writing them; and some day, perhaps, from the deeds of these heroes of Central Africa a Camoens will rise to put them into words.

"What is there new out of Africa?" Livingstone is no longer by the waters of the Lake Nyassa. Some of his men have returned sick, but he has gone on. He has raised the curtain which hangs before the portal of the unknown world; it falls behind him, and we hear of him no more. Yet, though lost, he is not forgotten; he has a place in the heart of all who read these pages, and of thousands more besides.

These words were penned two months ago: how altered is their meaning now! I borrowed an image from death, and death makes it a reality; I wrote an adieu, and it becomes an epitaph.

Another name in the long calendar of African martyrology,— Ledyard, Ritchie, Mungo Park, Burckhardt, Clapperton, Lander, Laing, Vogel, Baikie, and many more. But this last name, Livingstone, is the most glorius of all. Glorious as a missionary of the Gospel, glorious as a geographical discoverer, he died gloriously as a warrior, fighting to the last.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL — Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	5 do.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Rombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.		1s. 11¼d.	"
" 2 do.		1s. 11d.	"
" 1 do.		1s. 10¾d.	"
On demand		1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 10½d.	"
On Ireland do.	}		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	}		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per [illegible] fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......Rs. 22,59,400 (£225,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......Rs. 20,29,700 (£202,970).
RESERVE FUND ......Rs. 2,20,000 (£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

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London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Offices in London......No. 80, King William Street.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th June 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £525,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10½d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London; and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve months'	notice of withdrawal	
At 5 ditto,	nine	ditto.	
At 4 ditto,	six	ditto.	
At 3 ditto,	three	ditto.	

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oil'men's Stores of the highest quality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Case of	1	doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE......Quarts	do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK......(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do......(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
Do......(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	"
BRANDY		1	"
CLARET ......(St. Julien)		3	"
Do. ......(Larose)		3	"
EAUDE COLOGNE		6	Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

			p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do.	"	12	0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse		20	
CHAMPAGNE.	Moët & Chandon's	"	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	"	38	
COGNAC	1st quality	"	35	
	2nd do.	"	25	
	3rd do.	"	18	
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR	"	33	qts.
	Do. "	"	17	8 pts.
	Imperial IM	"	35	qts.
	Do. "	"	18	8 pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P.	"	40	qts.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

	Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.	
Fleur de Sillery E. Trovy & Co.	31
La Perle, shipped by T. Newhouse	30
"Rubis" do.	28
Champagne do.	22
Champagne do.	18
Aux Armes de Reims, Gurt Gibert, quarts	24
[illegible]	25
Aux deux Eccussons do. quarts	28
Do. do. pints	29
Aux Médailles do. quarts	31
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.	
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg choice F. Kehrmann	34
" Hock do.	22
" Moselle Muscatel do.	21
Moselle No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse quarts,	30
" do. No. 2 pints	31
" do. No. 1 quarts	22
" do. No. 1 pints	22
STILL HOCK.	
Marcobrunner 1st quality Gebr. Schmits	30
Laubenheimer G. M. Pavstmann	15
Hochheim Queen Victoria Wineyard	58
Light Still Hock Gebr. Schmits	15
Do. do.	
CLARETS.	
Best old Bordeaux, F. Monthenil	28
Bourgogm Beamume, H. and C Balaresque	24
Chateau Larose, Hy. Hernozant	24
Chateau Leoville do.	19
Claret, No. 2 shipped by T. Newhouse	14
Villany Bahlmann and Co. 4 doz. Case	40
Villany do. 1 do.	10¼
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.	
Sherry No. 2, shipped by T. Newhouse	18
Sherry No. 3 do.	22
Sherry No. 4. do.	26
Ginger Wine do.	17
Old Jamaica Rum do.	20
Port Wine, No. 1, do.	18
Do. 2 do.	22
Do. 3 do.	28
Cognac Champagne, H. and C. Balaresque	22
Brandy Gerds Sons	14
Bonekamp of Maagbitter...	
BEER.	
Best London Beer, shipped by T. Newhouse	41
Do. do. in pints	3
Barclay & Perkins Porter	
do. quarts	4½
German Pale Ale H. Deetjen	5

Bombay, May 1867. VOLKART BROTHERS.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.

Breakfast	Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner	" 33 "
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner)	" 50 and Rs. 40

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

Chambertin	Rs. 48
Nuits	" 36
Macon	" 24
CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).	
Quarts	Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints	" 20, " 17, " 14
BRANDIES [illegible] exquisite.	
Cognac of 1851	Rs 50
" Old Brown	" 36

They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.

For details of all see Price Lists.

ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.		
" "	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.		
" POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.		
" Secunderabad Saugor, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	"	"	Cursetjee & Co.
" Mhow	"	"	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Ahmedabad & Guzerat	"	"	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	"	"	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	"	"	Hirjee & Co.
" Madras	"	"	Binny & Co.
" Calcutta	"	"	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wine are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquirie should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place du Champs de Mars

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen.
N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.
CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)
HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned having received per ships "PERSIA" and "CLARENDON" large supplies of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, they have to insure speedy sales, reduced their prices to Rs. 30 per case of one dozen quarts and to Rs. 32 per case of two dozen pints.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of these well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 30 per 1 dozen qts. Rs. 32 per 2 dozen pints, E. J. BRAND'S Crown Sherry in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen case, Curacoa in quarts and pints, Absenthe in quarts and pints, &c.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...	Rs. 11	per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ...	" 22	do.
BURGUNDY do. do ...	" 15	do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	0	p. doz.
Vieux " Do.	" 18	0	"
Cognac " Do.	" 16	0	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case......Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ......" 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments [illegible] at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	23	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq
William Aikin, Esq	Peter M'Ingam, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.)
11th July 1866.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Cargoes by Steamers and first class sailing Vessels at current rates of Premium, to England and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.
4, Rampart Row.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STELING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums,	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Roya Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE AT POONA.—Two pucka built BUNGALOWS adjoining "Bund Cottage," one recently furnished, the other on the eve of completion. These are very superior BUNGALOWS, and will prove most comfortable family residences. For further particulars apply to the Manager to the Trustees of CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE'S Estate.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1867.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.

Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barclay and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.

Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALAL & Co. AUCTIONEERS.—On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, HEERALAL & Co., will sell at their Rooms, a few cases of Champagne and Moselle, and a few Ladies' gold Watches and Chains. Also any Carriages and Horses offering.
HEERALAL & Co.
6, Rampart Row, 19th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co.'s Auction sale of Landed PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under the power contained in a certain Guzerati Mortgage, bearing date the 22nd day of May 1865, and executed by Halimibaee, daughter of Memon Hajee Ebram, Hajee Cadoo, to Meghjee Veerjee, the Mortgagee, HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of June at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, at Don Tod 2nd Row, otherwise called Shaik Enoos Doctor Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1297, 1083, 1432, and 1432, containing by admeasurement about 385 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Don Tod 3rd Row, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the house of Hajee Essack Soobanee, and on the south by the vacant ground and range of buildings belonging to the Memon Hajee Jan Mahomed Chotanee. For particulars, and plan of the premises and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned three day previous to the day of sale
KELLY & Co.,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 " " Jacconets.
6 " " Madapollams.
5 " " T. Cloth.
1 Case Shepherd Check.
3 " Grey and White Dhotees.
6 " T. Red Chintz.
A quantity of Ullaged Beer in quarts and pints.
40 Prime Hams.
20 " Cheese in tins.
20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
12 Kegs Currants.
6 Jars ditto.
50 " of Fresh Butter.
24 China Stone Tea Services.
50 Barrells each 4 dozen quart superior English bottled Beer by James Muir and Sons.
24 Dozen Quart Beer.
6 " Martell's Brandy.
6 " Islays Whiskey.
3 " Portwine.
7 " Sherry Wine.
6 Cotterill's Patent Thief and Fireproof Banker's safes
25 dozen superior Whips.
4 Cases Sample Cutlery.
40 Pairs Carriage Lamps.
1 Case Papia Mucheware.
1 " Plated Ware.
20 Gallons Body Varnish.
75 Boxes superior London Bright Soap each 56 lbs.
25 " Marine Soap.
On account of the underwriters.
Landed ex "Mahaluxmee."
K—H—A— 1165, 1164 } 2 Casks damaged Tacks 1 & 1½ in.
1168 50 Bright Balance.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT BYCULLA AND PARELL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1867, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction in Marine Street, sale commencing at 2 P. M., the following highly desirable and eligible properties in the following lots:—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold-land or ground with the commodious dwelling-house thereon known as Lockley Hall, situate, lying or being on the Bellasis road, containing by admeasurement 16,291 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of lately belonging to Mr. Premchund Roychund, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Henry Rogers, on or towards the north by Bellasis road, and on the south by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others; which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—— and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several substantial and commodious dwelling-houses and appropriate outhouses thereto, known as CHUMAR BAGH, situate lying or being at Parell, near the road leading from Bombay towards Dadur, containing by admeasurement 119,206 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the north by the Compound of the Parell Government House and by the properties of various other parties more particularly described in the Title Deeds, on or towards the south by properties now or late belonging to Hunsraz Bungsalee and Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, on or towards the east by the said Government House Compound the road leading from Bombay to same and by property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by the road leading from Bombay to Mahim.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Hilly Land or ground, situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 30,132 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded now or formerly as follows; on or towards the north by Coorumbee Foras Land, on or towards the south by the road leading from Parell to Sewree, on or towards the east partly by property of Narrayen Wassedew and partly by Coorumbee Foras Land, and on or towards the west by the property of Tattia Ballajee and the Golangee road.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

1 Jacob's double barrelled Rifle.
1 Dawes' ditto breach loading Fowling piece in case.
1 Westley Richards breach loading single Rifle in case
1 Lancaster single Rifle muzzle loader.
2 Double trigger safety revolvers.
1 Breach loading needle Rifle with cartridges.

WATER PROOF COATS.

A few superior Water Proof Coats Rs. 12 each.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row. A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and any other goods that may be offered.

On SATURDAY, 6th July, G. B. GLADDING will sell by order of the Sheriff at the Imam Bara near the County Jail of Bombay outside the Fort, 1800 Teakwood Railway Sleepers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Horses, Carriages.
Single seated Brougham.
Gun and Rifle, by Reilly.
Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 per 1000.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A Boat 21 feet long with Oars, Gratings, and Sails complete, suitable for a Medical Gentleman, is a fast sailer, and in good condition.

A few Cases of Hams and Bacon.

Just imported ex "Clarendon."

150 pieces 5¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings.
85 " 6 lbs. 38 to 40 inches.
78 " 8 lbs. 45 inches.
1 Case containing 23 bunches of real corals.

AT 1 P. M.

An elegant English built four-seated Open Carriage by Varty and Wilson, with a pair of strong and serviceable Grey Arab Horses and plated Harness, nearly new. The property of a gentleman having no further use.

A Bright English built Phaeton with Grey Horse and harness complete, the property of a gentleman [illegible].

A Kattiawar Cow, with Calf 4 months old, giving 14 seers milk a day.

A Grey Arab Horse.

A Mail Phaeton, London made.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

To be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 22nd instant, if not previously disposed of by private sale:—

A first class second-hand Thurston's Billiard Table, with balls, cues, and lamps complete.

NOTICE.

By order of the Trustees of an Estate under Liquidation, Cut Stones of one of the Fort Gates will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at No. 145, Girgaum Road, on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P. M.

Term Cash on the spot, and the Stones to be cleared away within 5 days.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction by order of the Official Assignee in Re Rowjee Girdhur.

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Ballajee Shamsett Street, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet in breadth and fifty-seven feet and nine inches in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towords the East by the house of Atmaram Ballajee, on or towards the West by the house of the late Bhoydass Luckeedass, on or towards the North by the public road called Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on or towards the South by the alley passage reserved for the Halancore, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 523.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT OR NEAR GRANT ROAD, TARDEO, ADJOINING THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STATION.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Khoja Currim Khutow, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Dorabjee Broocha, the Mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground situate, lying, and being at the side of the Grant Road or Chunamkiln without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by public drain, on or towards the North by a ground of Khojah Surrif Gangjee, and on or towards the South by the ground of Muccoond Gojersett, Tailor, containing by admeasurement 4397 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 435.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the days mentioned below and subject to conditions of sale the following 9 Lots of very Valuable Landed Properties, viz:—

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY the 15th July 1867.

CUMBALLA HILL.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow and premises, standing, lying and being thereon, called or known as Mr. Ayrton's Bungalow, situate on Breach Candy Hill, without the Fort walls of Bombay containing by admeasurement 18,413 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the compound of prospect Lodge on the West by the road leading to "Altamont," on the North by the property of the late Manockjee Limjee, and on the South by the road leading to Prospect Lodge, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

LOT No. 2.

On the same day, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground, situated at Cumballa Hill, near the Hermitage, containing 27,600 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage of dwelling-house, Stabling, Cook-room and other outbuildings built thereon, with their and every of their appurtenances. This property is subject to a Lease which will expire in March 1872.

LOT No. 3.

On TUESDAY, the 16th July 1867, on the premises, at 3 P. M.

TARDEO HILL.

All that piece or parcel of ground on Tardeo Hill, and adjacent to the Flag-staff, containing 17,584 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a stone Wall separating it from ground of one Juggonath Dadaba, on the South by another Wall separating it from ground of the said Juggonath Dadaba, on the East by the former pathway leading from Altamont to the said Flag-staff, and on the West by a Public Ground or passage and partly by ground of Ramchunder Pandoosett, and No. 17 in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax.

LOT No. 4.

On the same day, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground on Tardeo Hill aforesaid, containing 11,031 square yards or thereabouts through which a pathway from Mahaluxumee to the said Flag-staff passes, and which is bounded on the north partly by the property of the late Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of Jehangeer Sett, on the South partly by the property of Portuguese Church and partly by the property of Antone Dura, on the East partly by the property of Moroba Bhabhoy Purvoe and partly by the property of Dadaba Juggonath, and on the West by a public ground or passage, and which said piece or parcel of ground is No. 17 in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax.

LOT No. 5.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1867, at 2 P. M., on the premises.

NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate and being in Mazagon, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,421 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East and South by other portion of land comprised in the lease dated 1st of January 1781, on or towards the West by a piece of vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Manockjee Limjee, and on or towards the North by the Nesbit Lane together with the upper storied house erected and built thereon.

LOT No. 6.

On the same day at 3 P. M. on the premises.

NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being in Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,421 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the South and West by land comprised in the lease dated 1st of January 1781, on the North by the Nesbit Lane, and on the East by the property comprised in Lot 3.

LOT No. 7.

On the same day, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

All that piece or parcel of Ground situate, lying and being in Nespit Lane in the Island of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house erected, standing, and being thereon, containing by admeasurement 12,258 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 40, and the said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 15535, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the property of Nursey Natha, on the South by Nesbit Lane, on the East by the dwelling-house and premises late of Manockjee Limjee, and by the decree of the High Court alloted to Limjee Manackjee, and on the West by the property of Nowrojee Dadywalla; and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 40, and which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 20.

LOT No. 8.

On THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1867 at 4 P. M., on the premises.

GODOWN IN MARINE STREET, FORT.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage Tenement or Stable and Godown and premises erected and built thereon, lying between Marine and Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay, being a portion of that ground on which the Warehouses, buildings and premises, comonly called Forbes and Company's Cotton Screws formerly stood, containing by admeasurement 141 square yards and 46-100 parts of a square yard more or less, bounded on the North and West by the ground and property of the Estate of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, on the South by a private Road or passage made for the use and accommodation of the owners of the same ground, and on the East by the ground and property of the late Hajee Joosub Baladina, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under number 12, and No. 18 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

LOT No. 9.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of July 1867, at 4 P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being on the Island of Colabah within the Presidency of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,857 square yards be the same a little more or less on which stands a dwelling house with outhouses bounded as follows—that is to say on the North by the Government premises used by the sick officers, on the South by ground lately in the occupation of Limjee Manockjee, on the east by the High Road leading from the Town of Bombay to the Light house, and on the West partly by the sea shore and partly by a public passage.

TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.

TO LET—From the 15th of June next, a handsomely furnished House, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of Mazagon, has Vehar water in the compound, and the Bed-rooms have English W. C. attached. The house is suitable for a family, or for four or five Bachelors. Terms moderate.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Fort.
No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1867.

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